

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1911.

With Coloured Supplement: "The Beautiful Miss Croker," SIXPENCE.

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THE PASSENGER-TRAIN AND MINERAL-TRAIN COLLISION IN SOUTH WALES: THE WRECKAGE—A GENERAL VIEW.

On Monday morning last a passenger-train, running from the mining districts of Mid-Glamorganshire to Cardiff with some two hundred people aboard, came into collision with a mineral-train standing on the same line on the Taff Vale Railway, about a mile from Pontypridd Junction, and was wrecked. The dead removed from the debris numbered eleven; while others were injured, some of them seriously. The leading coaches of the passenger-train were telescoped. Several trucks at the back part of the mineral-train were thrown off the line.

The wreckage blocked three of the six lines on which the traffic over that section of the railway runs.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.]



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Luigi Steinschneider. A. Agid.

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## THE COINS OF ENGLAND.

(See Illustrations.)

FEW of the enormous English community of to-day  
have any definite knowledge of the coins produced  
here in bygone days. To many, the fact of our having  
had for more than two thousand years a regularly ordered  
system of coinage will come as a surprise. The tribute  
exact by Julius Cæsar from the so-called "ancient"  
Briton was doubtless paid over, in part, in coins of  
native production; amongst that remaining part re-  
garded as bullion must have been many examples of  
the "ring money" which formed the medium of ex-  
change at a more remote date.

The Roman invader did much to advance the con-  
dition of the Briton. To how great a degree the native  
coinage was affected can be seen by the coins struck  
shortly after the conquest of Britain. Additional interest  
is attached to several of them from the fact that they  
bear the names of British Princes, some well known,  
such as Cunobelinus (the Cymbeline of Shakespeare),  
who struck many coins at his capital, Camulodunum  
(Colchester).

The conquest of the country by the Anglo-Saxons was  
followed by a complete change of currency. The system  
introduced was both novel and well arranged, and to it  
we owe most of our present-day coin names. The novel  
pieces were the "sceat," a small-sized coin in gold or  
silver; the "styca," of corresponding size, but generally  
of bronze, and the penny. The first two preceded the  
issue of the penny.

The division of the country into the "Heptarchy"  
was followed by a corresponding increased issue of  
coins. The largest and most important series belongs  
to Mercia: here the coinage commenced with an issue of  
"sceattas," and one of the earliest of these bears the  
name of King Æthelred (A.D. 660) in Runic characters.  
A later king, Offa, reigning from A.D. 757 to 796, struck  
quite a large number of coins; the dies for these were  
of better style and workmanship, and showed greater  
diversity of design than those of any other Saxon  
monarch. Among the coins of East Anglia is a curious  
coin of Æthelbert showing characteristics of both the  
sceat and penny; and this was struck about A.D. 794.  
The coins of Northumbria are especially interesting,  
owing to the invasions of the Norsemen. Northumbria  
gives us first a series of bronze stycas of regal  
Saxon issue, and later (from about 870) a series issued  
by the Danish or Hiberno-Danish rulers. To the first  
series belongs Eanred, to the last Anlaf, one of  
whose coins bears a raven, the well-known device  
of the Vikings.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, as well  
as the King, enjoyed the right of striking money.  
Among those of Canterbury is one of Archbishop  
Æthelred. The great ecclesiastical centres of York,  
Bury, and Lincoln also issued coins in honour of their  
respective saints—St. Peter, St. Edmund, and St. Martin.

The coins of Alfred the Great are excessively in-  
teresting, and present us with a novelty, the first-coined  
halfpenny. An exceptional type is found in the reign  
of Eadweard the Confessor: it bears on one side the  
figure of the King holding a sceptre and orb, and on  
the other a cross, between four birds. The coins of  
Harold II. have the word "Pax" on the reverse,  
a singularly inappropriate choice considering the  
stormy nature of his short reign and his bloody end  
at Senlac.

So perfect was the system of Saxon coinage at the  
time of the Norman Conquest that William the Conqueror  
wisely resolved on its continuance. Both workmanship  
and execution degraded in the reigns of the following  
Norman Kings. There is one coin of the Empress  
Matilda that merits a passing notice: it bears the  
figures of the Empress and her sceptre-bearer, and is a  
good example of the change of style. An enormous issue  
of coins was instituted in the reign of Henry II., and this  
was continued, practically unchanged, through the three  
following reigns. As a consequence no English-made  
coins bearing the names of either Richard I. or John are  
known. By the time of Henry III. the necessity of a  
gold coinage became apparent, and to meet the want this  
King ordered the issue, in 1257, of a "gold penny."  
This handsome coin was, however, badly received, and it  
was almost at once withdrawn from circulation. The  
following reign, that of Edward I., brought two new  
denominations, the groat or piece of four pennies and the  
farthing; the larger coin was again badly received by  
the public. A similar fate befell the first gold coinage  
of Edward III., consisting of pieces called the florin, the  
half and quarter florin, but a later issue of different  
weight (the noble and its divisions) met the public needs,  
and from the time of their issue, about 1344, we have  
had an unbroken sequence of gold pieces. The device  
of the "noble," a figure of the King standing in the  
centre of a ship, is said to refer to the victory of the  
English fleet over the French at Sluis in 1340.

With a single exception—the appearance of the angel  
in the reign of Henry VI., no noteworthy change  
occurred till Tudor times—then they came, many and  
quickly. Heavier denominations of the old coins and  
many new ones were instituted. From the time of  
Henry VII. we begin to have an actual portrait of the  
King presented on the coins. To Henry VIII. is attached  
the disgrace of a gross debasement of the standard for  
both the gold and silver currency. To Elizabeth and  
her advisers belongs the credit of an attempt to improve  
the manufacture of the coins, by the process called  
"milling."

The Stuart dynasty produced yet more novelties; one  
of these was an issue of copper, or bronze, coins by  
James I. This ever-needy King sold a patent to Lord  
Harrington; by virtue of this he was permitted to strike  
and issue farthing tokens. These "Harringtons," as  
they were called, were never popular, for the enormous  
difference between their actual and nominal value was  
but too apparent. The long and sanguinary Civil War  
caused an enormously increased output of coins: London  
being under Parliamentary rule, mints were constituted  
at Oxford, York, Shrewsbury, Bristol, and other places,  
to supply the Regal currency. Fairly large issues of

provisional moneys were also made at various towns  
whilst under siege by the Parliamentarians. Some of  
them, such as those of Newark, were well made, and of  
regular denomination, but others, amongst them those  
thought to have been issued at Beeston Castle, are  
mere clippings of domestic silver vessels, roughly im-  
pressed with a device and punch-marked with a value  
according to the weight of the cutting. The Com-  
monwealth moneys were completely uninteresting in  
design: the formal treatment of the two shields bearing  
the national arms of England and Ireland procured  
for the coins the name of "Beeches" money. In  
1656 and 1658 a coinage bearing the head of Cromwell  
was authorised. The dies for these were executed by  
Thomas Simon, the most renowned of all engravers to  
the Royal Mint. He was chief-engraver during the  
Commonwealth, and at the restoration of the Monarchy  
was retained in service, but in a subordinate position.  
That he resented this is evidenced from his world-  
famous *chef-d'œuvre*, the "Petition Crown." The  
petition of the artist, inscribed in minute letters  
around the edge of this wonderfully fine piece, reads  
as follows: "Thomas Simon most humbly prays your  
Majesty to compare this, his tryall piece, with the  
Dutch, and if more truly drawn and emboss'd, more  
gracefully order'd and more accurately engraven,  
to relieve him." The "Dutch" mentioned in the  
petition (which failed) refers to the work of the Dutch  
engraver, Jan Roettier. The coins struck after the  
Restoration continue to serve as a historical com-  
mentary, and to record, among other events, such  
notable incidents as the captures of Vigo and Lima,  
the Union with Scotland, and the "South Sea Bubble."  
In this section is "Queen Anne's Farthing," proverbially  
held, for long, as of extreme value, but in reality  
almost common.

W. TALBOT READY.

## "THE BEAUTIFUL MISS CROKER."

OUR COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

AS a Special Supplement with this Issue, we present  
our readers with a beautiful coloured plate con-  
sisting of a reproduction of Sir Thomas Lawrence's  
well-known portrait of "The Beautiful Miss Croker."  
It is not only a fine example of that famous Georgian  
portrait-painter's art, but also, we think we can claim,  
an equally fine example of the skill of the colour-printer  
of to-day. It will form a companion picture, for pur-  
poses of framing, to the similar plate given with our  
Issue of Nov. 12 of the same artist's "Nature." Sir  
Thomas Lawrence was the son of an innkeeper at  
Bristol, where he was born in 1769. Three years later  
his father moved to the Black Bear Inn, at Devizes.  
The boy early showed a talent for drawing, and at  
ten was working as a portrait-painter in crayons at  
Oxford. Soon after he set up in Bath, where he was  
very successful. At seventeen he moved to London,  
and four years later was elected to the Royal Academy.  
From the time when he was appointed Painter to the  
King, in 1792, when he was only twenty-two, his vogue  
as a fashionable portrait-painter was extraordinary. All  
the well-known people of the day sat to him. His work  
was especially popular in society with feminine sitters,  
and his picture of Miss Croker is considered one of his  
best portraits of women.

## THE NEW MACHIAVELLI.

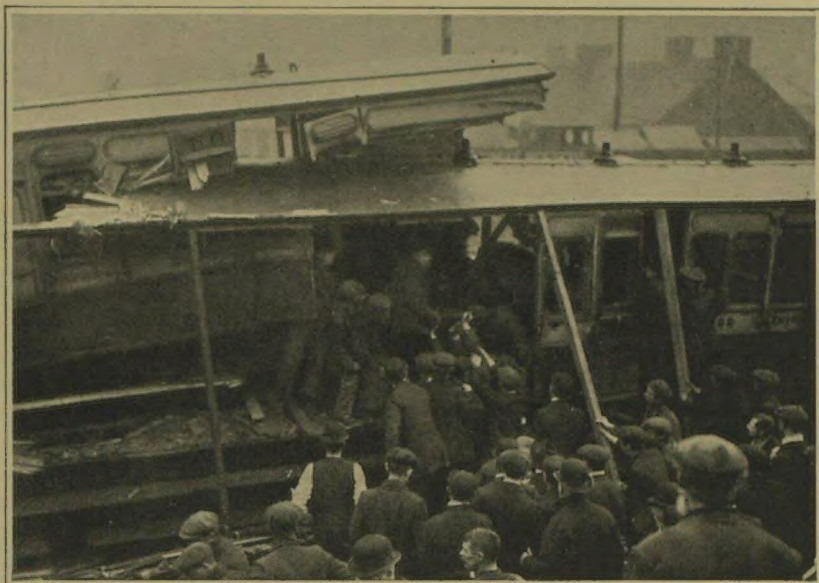
THERE have been few more interesting spectacles in  
the literary pageant of the last few years than the  
progress of Mr. Wells. Just at present, in "The New  
Machiavelli" (The Bodley Head) he is to be seen white-  
sheeted, candle in hand, doing penance for the Social-  
istic ardours of his youth—or his adolescence, to use  
the term he prefers. It would be a bold critic who  
would venture to prognosticate, however, that sheet  
and candle are anything but a temporary freak of cos-  
tume. The gifted author of "The New Machiavelli"  
is looking, like the prophets of old, ever for new things,  
and he is, as we know, horribly disgusted with this  
muddle of a bad old world. His hero charges into  
politics, is sickened by the hollow sham of Young  
Liberalism and by the impracticable clamours of the  
Socialists; he coquets with schemes of his own for the  
nation's regeneration—vague educational reform and the  
endowment of mothers chiefly—and, finally, he flings his  
career aside because, being married to Margaret, he  
finds his soul's affinity in Isabel. He is in a white heat  
of indignation over our fatuous modern morality: that a  
man should be broken because he deserts a good wife  
for another woman is a monstrous tyranny. It seems  
really to lead the hungry sheep of the masses. Isabel  
was apparently necessary to the exceptional temperament  
of Mr. Rimington; is John Jones of Clapham therefore  
justified in neighing after Mary Smith of Streatham,  
when we know he has as good a wife as he deserves  
in Mrs. John Jones? It does not do to take "The  
New Machiavelli" seriously, for all that Mr. Wells is  
so vociferous. One of its convictions seems to be that  
any reticence in matters of sex is necessarily humbug;  
and nobody will accuse Mr. Machiavelli Rimington of  
a hypocritical reserve. We wonder why it has never  
occurred to him that the conspiracy of silence he  
denounces so hotly may possibly be, after all, of  
Nature's making.

Under the joint auspices of the London Hampshire  
and London Vectensian (Isle of Wight) Societies a dance  
will be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen  
Street, on Saturday, Feb. 11. A portion of the string  
band of the Coldstream Guards will provide the music.  
Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Cyril P. Hill,  
28, Lanercost Road, Tulse Hill, S.W., the hon. secretary  
of the London Hampshire Society, or from Mr. H. F.  
Lewis, 66, South Park Road, Wimbledon, S.W., the  
hon. secretary of the Vectensians.

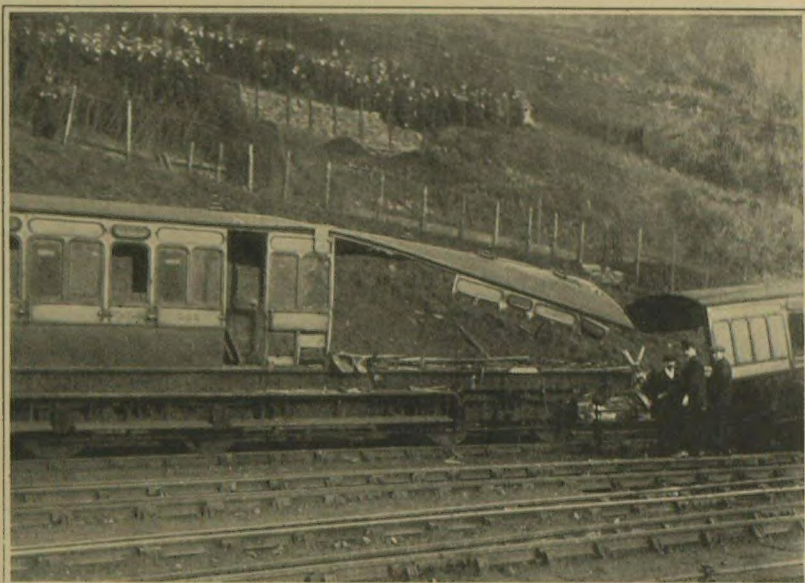


# DISASTER IN SOUTH WALES: THE GREAT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FORREST, ILLUS. BUREAU, SPORT AND GENERAL, TOPICAL, AND W.G.P.



AFTER THE COLLISION A MILE FROM PONTYPRIDD JUNCTION: REMOVING DEAD AND INJURED FROM THE WRECKAGE.



SCENE OF AN ALMOST MIRACULOUS ESCAPE: A CARRIAGE FROM WHICH A PASSENGER EMERGED UNHURT.



ONE OF THE KILLED: COUNCILLOR W. H. MORGAN, MINERS' DELEGATE.



ONE OF THE KILLED: MR. THOMAS JOHN HODGES, OF FERNDALE.



PAINFUL DUTY: CIVILIANS AND SOLDIERS REMOVING THE BODY OF A PASSENGER KILLED IN THE ACCIDENT.



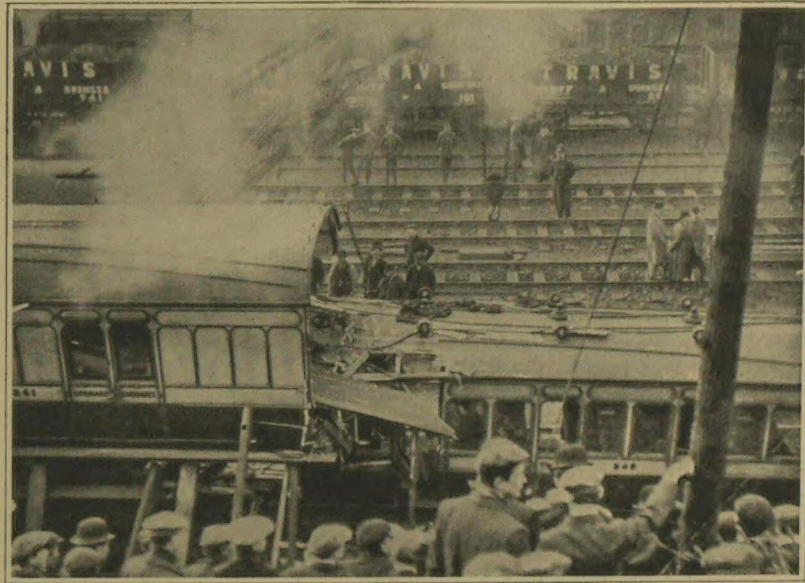
SERIOUSLY INJURED: MRS. HODGES, OF FERNDALE.



ONE OF THE KILLED: MISS HANNAH JENKINS, OF TREHAFOD.



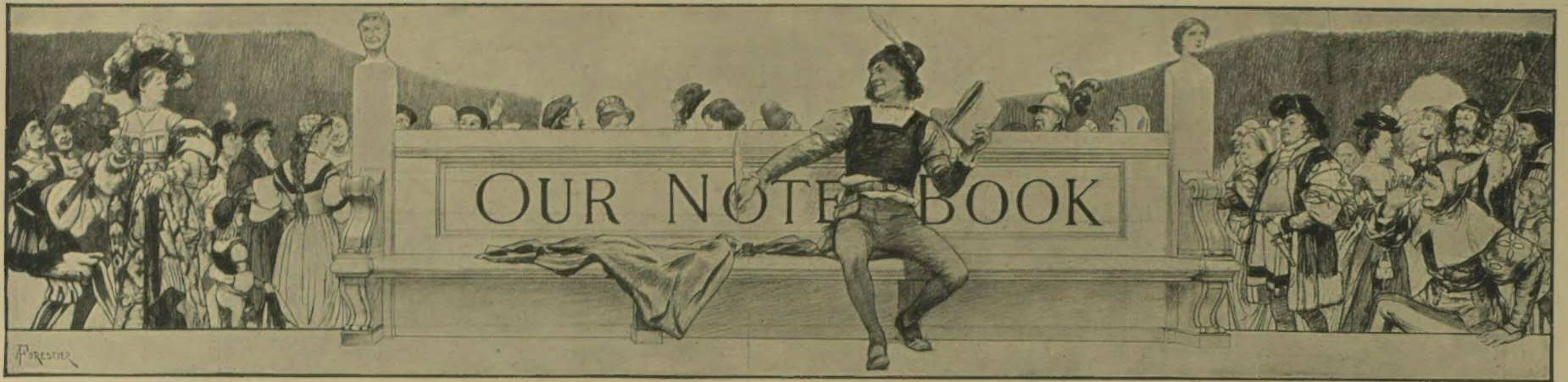
ON THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER: WRECKAGE.



TELESCOPED BY THE FORCE OF THE COLLISION: WRECKED CARRIAGES.

As we have noted under the photograph on the front page of this issue, the collision which took place on Monday on the Taff Vale Railway was a very serious disaster. Amongst those who took part in the rescue-work, it is interesting to remark, were a number of soldiers and Metropolitan Police who are still in the Rhondda Valley in case there should be any further disturbance made by the strikers from the Cambrian Coal Trust collieries. Amongst those whose dead bodies were removed from the debris were Councillor Tom George, Councillor W. H. Morgan, and Councillor Tom Harris, members of the South Wales Miners' Federation, who were on their way to Cardiff to attend a meeting of the Executive Council of the Federation before the conference arranged to begin in London on Wednesday last.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

WE English have always been satisfied in calling ourselves a law-abiding people. There is really a truth in this, and certainly there is a legitimate satisfaction in it: though it does not spring, as some suppose, from the stern English good conduct, but rather from the casual English good temper. Unfortunately, being law-abiding sometimes means the possession of laws that no other nation could abide. Indeed, the patience of the British public has now brought it into a condition yet worse than this: into a condition of blank bewilderment and chaos. The common British subject is now not so much submissive to British law as submissive to British lawlessness. Courts, judges, and juries produce between them, not a tyranny, but simply an anarchy; nobody seems to know at any minute whether he is keeping the law or not, or whether or how he will be punished even if he is breaking it. Members of Parliament can be unseated without being even blamed; members of Parliament are sometimes branded and despised for corruption—and cannot be unseated. Decisions fall on the heads of whole trades or types of people, which have come there as capriciously as a tile blown off a house in a high wind. Of all this lawlessness of lawyers the strongest case, of course, is the case of libel. There we have nothing but utterly vague theory and utterly wild practice. Our ordinary streets and houses are never safe from such thunderbolts. Anybody may be knocked down, so long as there is anywhere one storm in high places or one judicial eminence with a tile loose.

Legal decisions lately made bring this tomfoolery to the point of the intolerable. It is the Judges' business to explain the law; and the law may be as the Judges said: in those cases the law is what Mr. Bumble said it was. But it is not only an ass, but a wild ass; one capable of kicking down whole cities and civilisations. The cases to which I refer are those in which gentlemen obtained damages from newspapers because articles in them contained characters with their names. It was not alleged that the characters specially recalled or suggested the plaintiffs; it was not alleged that the characters were specially unpleasant. But it was laid down by the Judges that damages for libel were due. Well, if that is the law, let us alter it. But, indeed, it is not properly a law, but one of the accidents of an anarchy.

I need not point out the insanely perilous position in which it places that already harassed and emaciated person, the author. He must take names for his tales; and if he takes natural or possible names, he must know that there are probably many real people who bear them. In fact, some of the most famous and isolated figures in fiction bear names that are common and general in reality. On this principle many a mild Welsh dissenting minister may consider himself saddled with the private life of Tom Jones. On this principle, every person bearing two other ordinary names may be found nervously consulting his own character in "Tom Brown at Oxford." For the matter of that Iago is a very common name in Spanish; and if we only pushed this legal logic a little further, the translation of such names might be included, and we might have a man forbidding the performance of "Othello" on the ground that his name was James. These cases seem to me no crazier than the actual cases as settled.

The question, of course, is simple enough: what is a novelist supposed to do? Is he to leave blanks for the names, or number them? Should he advertise first for all the claimants to a title and square them moderately beforehand? The only other way I can think of would be to give

the characters names that no one of ordinary strength could possess, pronounce, or endure—say "Quinchbootlepump" or "Pottlehartips." One might cherish a hope that few prosecutors could establish a claim to these. How far they would enrich or weaken the style of the author

it would, of course, be more difficult to say. One must think mainly of the average romantic novel; one must imagine some paragraph like this: "As Bunchoosa Blutterspangle lingered in the lovely garden a voice said 'Bunchi' behind her, in tones that recalled the old glad days at the Quoodlesnakes'. It was, it was indeed, the deep, melodious voice of Splitcat Chintzibobs." It seems to me that this method would ruffle, as it were, the smooth surface of the softer and more simply pathetic passages.

LORD ILKESTON,  
Mover of the Address in the House of Lords.



Movers and  
Seconders of the  
Address in  
the Lords and  
the Commons.

Photographs by  
Elliott and Fry, Bond,  
Histed, and Hatnes.



MR. HAROLD BAKER, M.P.,  
Mover of the Address in the House  
of Commons.



MR. T. WILES, M.P.,  
Secondar of the Address in the House  
of Commons.



LORD WILLINGTON,  
Secondar of the Address in the House of Lords.

Lord Ilkeston and Lord Willington, the mover and seconder of the Address in the House of Lords, were both raised to the Peerage last year. Lord Ilkeston, formerly Sir Walter Foster, was physician to the Birmingham Hospital for twenty-two years, and M.P. for the Ilkeston Division from 1887 to 1910. Lord Willington, formerly Mr. Freeman Freeman-Thomas, has represented Hastings and Bodmin in the Commons, and is a Junior Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Harold Baker is M.P. for Accrington, and Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary for War. Mr. Thomas Wiles is the Member for South Islington. He is well known on the Corn Exchange.

The rational principle that should rule such a question is surely plain enough. No man should be penalised for doing what a man in that lawful place and profession must normally and necessarily do. A novelist ought not to knock down a policeman in the discharge of his duty; and it is very seldom that a novelist permits himself such a pleasure. But neither ought a policeman to knock down a novelist in the discharge of *his* duty; and it is knocking him down in the discharge of his duty to prosecute or fine him whenever he calls a London porter Tom, or a Brighton nigger Sambo. There must be hundreds of clerks called James Robinson, and hundreds of navvies called John Davis; but a novelist simply cannot do his business if he is forbidden to introduce such classes and such names; the law might as well forbid gardens to gardeners, or mills to millers. On the other hand, the damage done (if there is any damage) is of the sort that we are always potentially or accidentally inflicting on each other; just as a passing stranger might possibly have his eyesight injured by the dust from a mill. But in all these cases we make a distinction of principle; and it is surely not so very difficult to see what the distinction is.

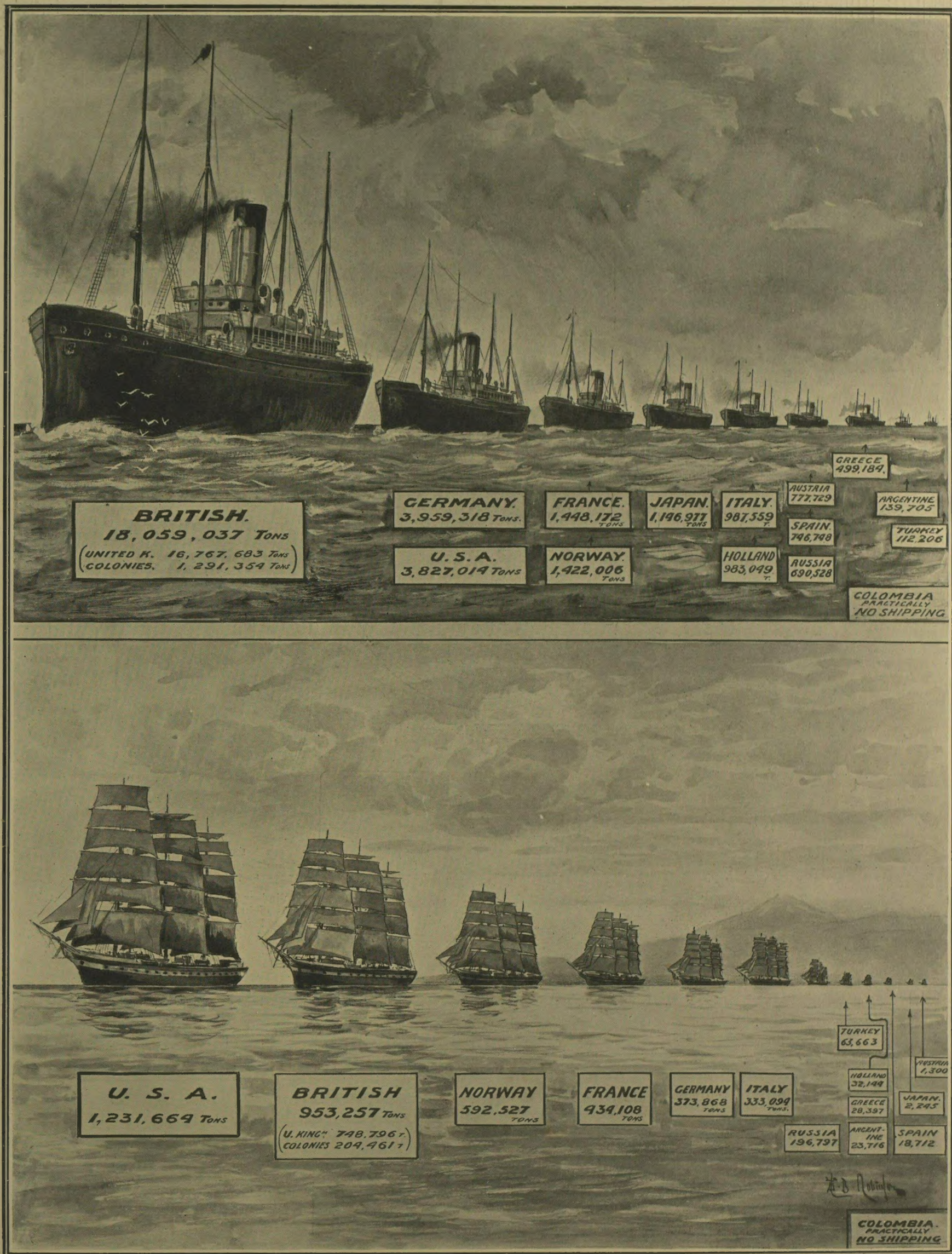
This harm which all human beings constantly do each other is only punished with damages when it is something exceptional and avoidable. If I have a secret precipice in my Brixton back garden, I might have to pay a man who fell down it; because Brixton gardens are flat, and secret precipices are rare in them. But I do not have to pay a man whose weak heart may have suffered by going up my front doorsteps: because doorsteps are usual and heart disease is unusual. I may pay for a man who is ill from the smell of my dustbin, but not for a man who is ill at the sight of my window-blinds, though these may be of the most emetic tints: because the first is a normal, the second an abnormal sensibility. And this is the principle admitted in most civilised law. A man may do a woman real injury by not offering to marry her. He may do her even more injury by marrying her. Yet we do not give damages for Absence of Promise of Marriage; nor even for Fulfilment of Promise of Marriage. We do give damages for Breach of Promise; because there the man has taken an abrupt, a non-obvious or unexpected course. The average man must marry one woman, and therefore must not marry most women. The pledge-breaker is an exception, and can come under the law. But one might as well fine a man for all the women he hasn't married, as fine an author for all the men named Higgins whom he hasn't happened to meet.

Lastly, it may be said that such anomalies do not matter; they will not really be thus logically and extremely applied. This is the worst of all. If the law is not applied equally, it will be applied unequally in the cause of fashion, of popular prejudice, or of plutocratic intrigue. The law will be lax for the man in favour and tight for the man out of favour. Our legal anarchy must either smash up as anarchy or contrive to continue as injustice.



## ONE PEOPLE, ONE VOTE: AN ILL-BALANCED PRIZE COURT.

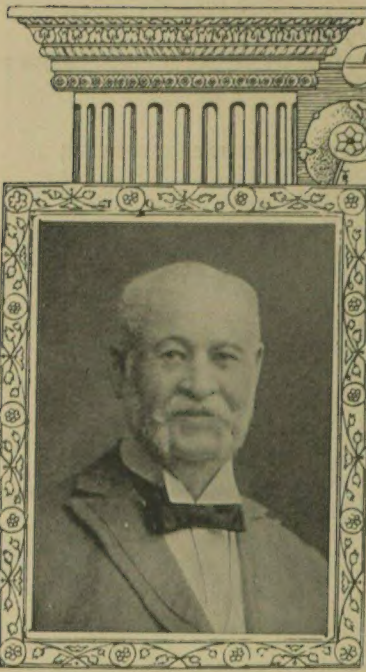
DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



## THE STEAM-SHIPS AND THE SAILING-VESSELS OWNED BY THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD COMPARED, TO SHOW THE INJUSTICE OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE NEW HAGUE INTERNATIONAL PRIZE COURT.

Apropos of the much-discussed Declaration of London, which, it is argued, might mean serious complications for this country in the future, we publish these illustrations showing the shipping owned by the countries of the world. The Declaration in question, the ratification of which, it is now said, is to stand postponed until the whole agreement has been discussed by the Imperial Conference which meets in London in May, is the code of laws by which the new Hague International Prize Court will be bound in time of war. This court, in its first year, will consist of one judge for each of the following—Britain, France, Germany, the United States, Japan, Russia, Italy, Austria, Norway, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Holland, Argentina, and Colombia. To many it will probably seem more than extraordinary that, although one half the world's shipping is under the British flag, this country's voting power during that time will be of exactly the same value as that of Colombia, which, to all intents and purposes, has no shipping. The same applies, obviously, to the other countries whose shipping industry is of the first importance.





MR. WILLIAM LIVERSIDGE,  
Who has Given £8000 for Rebuilding the  
South Transept of Selby Abbey.

instance, Mr. Fenwick Harrison, a well-known ship-owner, is giving £15,000 towards the new cathedral. At Leeds, again, it was recently made known that Mr. William Liversidge had undertaken to pay the whole cost (estimated at £8000) of rebuilding the south transept of Selby Abbey, which, it will be remembered, was some time ago destroyed by fire. Mr. Liversidge, who is in his eighty-fourth year and resides at Selby, had already headed a subscription-list with £1000 for that purpose, and his new gift will enable the work to be carried out. The architect is Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, and his plans provide for the restoration of the abbey church to its ancient cruciform design. The original transept was destroyed by the fall of the tower in 1690.

Not only to his parishioners, but to the many brides and bridegrooms who choose the altar of St. George's, Hanover Square, at which to be married, the personality of the new Rector will be a matter of interest. The Rev. Francis N. Thicknesse, who has been Rector of Hoinsey since 1904, is a son of Bishop Thicknesse, formerly Suffragan Bishop of Leicester. He graduated at Brasenose College, Oxford, and was ordained deacon in 1882, and priest in the following year. He was for three years curate of St. Peter's, at Jarrow-on-Tyne. From thence he went to Bolton, in Lancashire, and in 1887 he was appointed Rector of Limehouse, a position he held for seven years, so that he comes to the West End with an intimate knowledge of the East End. He has also been Rector of Abington, Northamptonshire, and All Saints', Northampton, for five years in each case.

Mr. F. D. Harford, who has been appointed British Minister Resident at Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, has been for some years Chargé d'Affaires at Darmstadt. He has already had experience in the South American continent, to which he now goes, having served for two years at Rio de Janeiro and for four years at Buenos Ayres. He entered the Diplomatic Service, after being educated at Harrow and Oxford, in 1885, and has served also in St. Petersburg, Athens, Paris, Munich, Berlin, and Brussels. He was a British Delegate at the Wild Birds' Protection Conference at Paris in 1895.



MR. CHAMP CLARK,  
Who has been Elected Speaker in the  
next United States Congress.

THE  
REV. F. N.  
THICKNESSE,  
The new Rector of  
St. George's, Hanover  
Square.—[Photo. Elliott and Fry.]

**Personal Notes.** Churchmen in the North of England have come forward with great munificence to meet the financial needs of their faith. At Liverpool, for instance, Mr. Fenwick Harrison, a well-known ship-owner, is giving £15,000 towards the new cathedral. At Leeds, again, it was recently made known that Mr. William Liversidge had undertaken to pay the whole cost (estimated at £8000) of rebuilding the south transept of Selby Abbey, which, it will be remembered, was some time ago destroyed by fire. Mr. Liversidge, who is in his eighty-fourth year and resides at Selby, had already headed a subscription-list with £1000 for that purpose, and his new gift will enable the work to be carried out. The architect is Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, and his plans provide for the restoration of the abbey church to its ancient cruciform design. The original transept was destroyed by the fall of the tower in 1690.



MISS MARIE COXON,  
Whose Engagement to Viscount Chelsea  
has just been Announced.



THE RT. REV. EDWARD TALBOT, D.D.,  
Bishop of Southwark, who has been Appointed Bishop  
of Winchester.



PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN,  
Who has just Celebrated his Eightieth Birthday at his Windsor Seat.

out the work of organising it with great success. Dr. Talbot, who was born in 1844, is a grandson of the second Earl Talbot. At Oxford he was an enthusiastic Tractarian, and became the first Warden of Keble College, a post he held for eighteen years. In 1888 he became Vicar of Leeds, and while there contributed to "Lux Mundi" his essay on "The Preparation in History for Christ." He succeeded the present Archbishop of Canterbury as Bishop of Rochester in 1895.

Dr. Talbot, who succeeds the new Dean of Westminster, Dr. Ryle, as Bishop of Winchester, would, it is said, have been translated thither in 1903, when he was Bishop of Rochester, but for certain controversies at that time concerning the exercise of patronage to clergy of extreme views. Dr. Talbot himself is a High Churchman,

## PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.



MR. F. D.  
HARFORD,  
C.V.O.,  
Who has been Ap-  
pointed Minister-Resident  
at Caracas.—[Photo. Elliott and Fry.]

Mr. Henry Bax-Ironside, the newly appointed British Minister at Sofia, has since 1909 been Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to Switzerland. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and entered the Diplomatic Service in 1883. He has served in many places, in countries far apart, at Copenhagen, Teheran, Vienna, Cairo, Washington, Central America, Pekin (as Secretary of Legation from 1897 to 1900), Stockholm, and Caracas, where he held for five years the post of Minister-Resident, to which Mr. Harford has just been appointed. After that, he became Minister-Plenipotentiary to Chili in 1907. Mr. Bax-Ironside knows several Eastern languages, as Turkish, Persian, and Arabic.

Miss Marie Coxon, the future Viscountess Chelsea, is a daughter of Mr. George Coxon, of Craigleith, Cheltenham. Among her aunts are Lady Buchanan-Jardine and Lady Elliot, widow of Sir Charles Elliot, of Penshaw, who died a short time ago. Lady Elliot and her sisters are daughters of the late Mr. Benjamin Piercy, of Marchiel Hall, Denbighshire, and Macomer, Sardinia. Lord Chelsea is the eldest surviving son of Earl Cadogan, who recently married, as his second wife, Countess Adele Palagi. At one time Lord Chelsea was a Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards, and later was Captain in the 3rd Battalion Suffolk Regiment. In 1895 he became A.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He served in the South African War with the Mounted Infantry.



Photo. Lafayette, Dublin.  
LORD CHELSEA,  
Whose Engagement to Miss Marie Coxon  
has just been Announced.

At Cumberland Lodge, his seat in Windsor Great Park, Prince Christian last Sunday kept his eightieth birthday. The Prince, whose health is excellent, rose early, as his custom is, and attended service at the Chapel Royal of All Saints, walking home after the service. A reception was then held in the drawing-room at Cumberland Lodge, and a number of Crown officials presented an illuminated address, containing a water-colour sketch of the house, at the same time offering thanks for the invariable kindness shown to all those employed on the estate. The Prince, in his reply, alluded to the fact that he had been Ranger of Windsor Park for forty-three years. It was in 1866 that Prince Christian married Princess Helena, third daughter of Queen Victoria. Princess Christian is, of course, an aunt of King George.

Mr. Champ Clark, who was recently chosen by the Democratic Party in the United States as Speaker in the next Congress, in succession to the famous "Uncle Joe" Cannon, is a lawyer by profession. His odd Christian name is a shortened form of "Beauchamp," his full name being James Beauchamp Clark. He adopted the name "Champ" to avoid the possibility of being known by the too common name of "Jim Clark." Mr. Champ Clark was born in Kentucky in 1850.

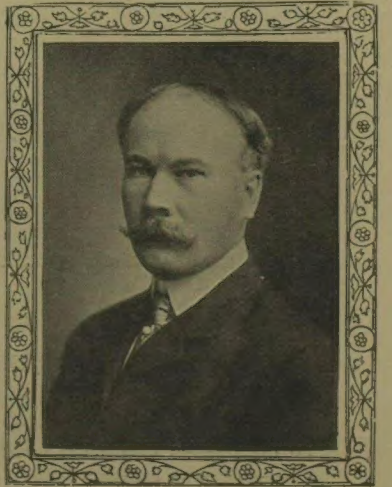


Photo. P.P.A.  
THE LATE MR. PAUL MORTON,  
President of the Equitable Life Assurance  
Society, who was to have been United States  
Ambassador in London.





THE ELECTRIFICATION OF CROPS: WIRES AND POLES (SEVENTY YARDS APART)  
ON AN ELECTRIFIED AREA.

It will be remembered that, in a recent issue, we published a series of photographs illustrating the growing of beans and turnips under electrical influence. Crops are being grown in the same way. Overhead electrical discharges are used. It is possible to obtain discharges of some potency from wires which, instead of being a foot or two above ground, and thus liable to be knocked down by straying animals, are at a height of 15 or 16 feet.

Before he was fifteen he became a teacher, and earned enough to go to college. At twenty-three he became President of Marshall College, Huntingdon, West Virginia, and four years later he was appointed City Attorney for Louisiana. In 1892 he was elected to Congress. As Speaker of the House of Representatives he will occupy a very important position, for the holder of that office wields far greater powers than does the Speaker of our House of Commons. It practically rests with him to say what Bills are to be brought forward, and thus to decide the course of public business.

Though one of the most prominent business men in the United States, Mr. Paul Morton, who died suddenly at an hotel in New York a few days ago, was only a few years over fifty. He was President of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, which is controlled by Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and had only recently been chosen to succeed Mr. Whitelaw Reid as United States Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Morton first made his name as a railway administrator in the Western States, when the lines were in the pioneer stage. Mr. Roosevelt appointed him Secretary of the United States Navy; but he resigned in order to undertake the reorganisation of the Equitable at a time when certain scandals in the insurance world had a bad effect on business. The high standing it has attained under his management is evidence of the value of his work.

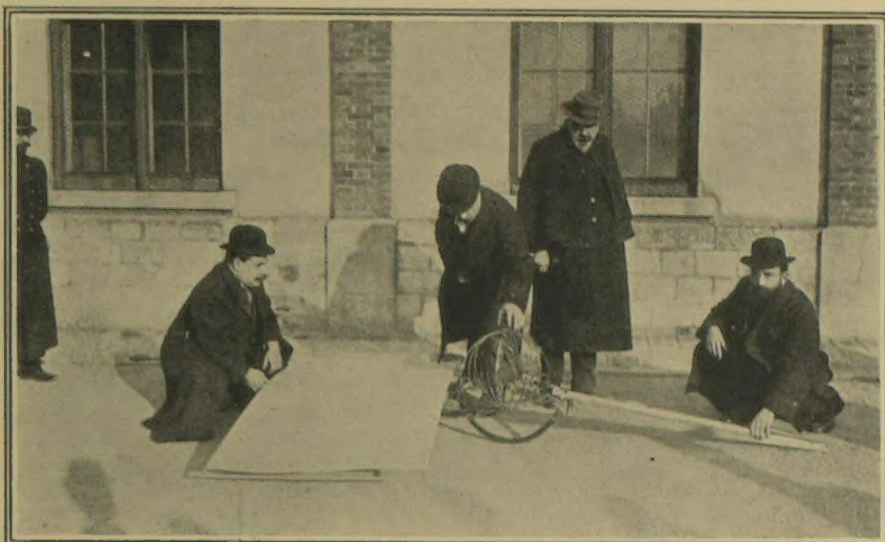
#### Religious Rivalry at Bethlehem.

If there is any spot on this earth where one would expect to find worshippers dwelling in peace and in harmony it would be at the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem, which marks the place where Christ was born.

Yet at this time of year, after Christmas, it is invariably the scene of rivalry and strife. In it worship various religious sects—Latins, Greeks, and Armenians. On account of the hatred that exists between these religious bodies the Turkish Government has been forced to issue

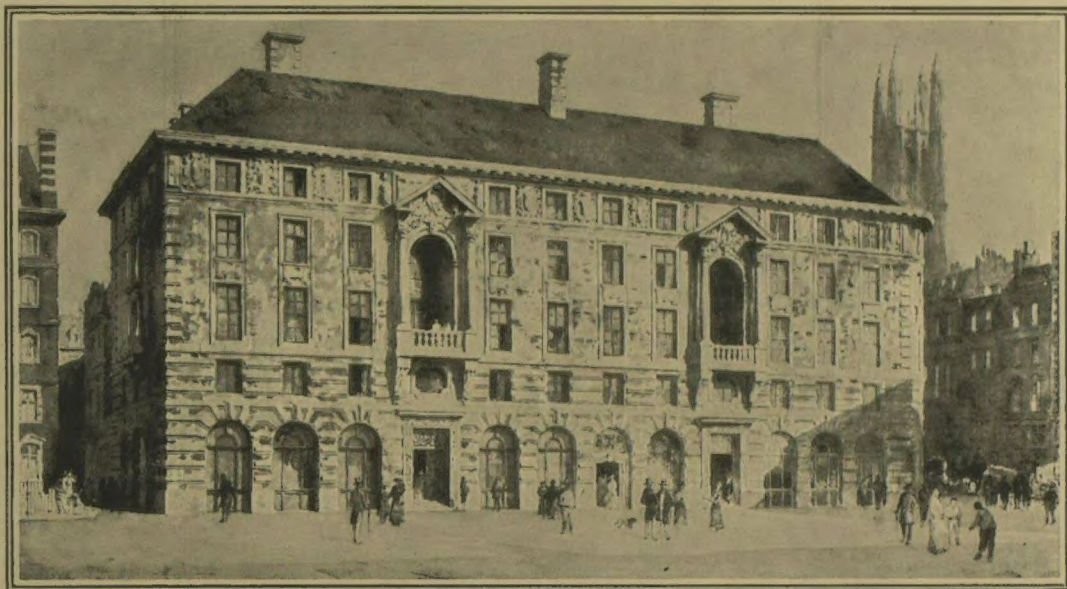
strong force of soldiers: a necessary precaution, because should one sect show the least irregularity by overstepping the defined limits, there is at once a violent dispute. Often fights occur between the rival priests, and before now blood has been shed in the sacred building.

In the grotto here, which is said to mark the spot of the Nativity, there is a star of silver nails in the floor below the altar. In cleaning it recently an Armenian deacon knocked off the head of one of the nails. The Governor called in a blacksmith to drill out the old nail and replace it with a new one. Instantly the Greeks and Armenians objected, declaring that the blacksmith was a Latin, and that if he carried out the repair it would establish a precedent in favour of the Latins. In the end, a wandering gipsy artisan, a man of no standing or character, effected the repair. Every time the guard is changed here the soldier has to examine the star, count the lamps, and see that nothing has been disturbed. One among many instances of this un-Christian jealousy is the window (illustrated on another page) which has not been cleaned for thirty years. It is in the ceiling above that portion of the church belonging to the Armenians. Now the ceiling, curiously enough, belongs to the Greeks, and as these two sects quarrelled over who should clean the window the Turkish Government forbade either party doing it, with the result that it has never since been cleaned at all. Another incident occurred some little time ago, when the Armenians applied for and obtained a permit to hang some brass chains, meaning to attach lamps to them. All went well until they were about to fix the lamps, when their rivals interfered, pointing out that the order was to hang chains only, and to-day the empty chains still dangle in the church as a mute witness to intrigue and rivalry.



A STEEL BALL TO SAVE AERONAUTS FROM DAMAGE BY FALLING: TESTING THE DEVICE,  
WITH THE AID OF A GUINEA-PIG.

The latest idea is that the flying-man shall be inside a steel wire cage when on his machine, so that if he falls he will remain surrounded by the ball and protected by it. Experiments were made the other day with a model of the device, a guinea-pig in a bag taking the place of the man. The ball, attached to a plane of a flying-machine, was dropped from a height of 65 feet. The steel ball saved the guinea-pig from all harm.



AN INTERESTING EXAMPLE OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE: THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, E.C.

The right half of the premises, the architects for which were Messrs. Ernest George and Yeates, is occupied by the foreign branch of the London County and Westminster Bank. Apropos of this fact, the following note may be made. It is little more than three years since the London and County Banking Company entered into the domain of Foreign Banking by acquiring the long-established business of Messrs. Frederick Burt and Co., and locating themselves in the premises occupied by that firm at 80, Cornhill. The wisdom of the policy of London banks handling this class of business themselves is clearly demonstrated by the enormous development which has followed the course adopted, necessitating the London County and Westminster Bank (the Amalgamated Institution) moving into new premises in Royal Exchange Buildings.

special decrees, stating what portions of the edifice they may respectively occupy, the number of lamps they may use, the number of times they may burn incense, as well as the time and duration of their services. Then once a year come the house-cleaning orders. These expressly specify what portions of the floor, the pillars, walls, and ceiling each particular sect may clean. This work is done in the presence of the Governor of Bethlehem and a

been cleaned at all. Another incident occurred some little time ago, when the Armenians applied for and obtained a permit to hang some brass chains, meaning to attach lamps to them. All went well until they were about to fix the lamps, when their rivals interfered, pointing out that the order was to hang chains only, and to-day the empty chains still dangle in the church as a mute witness to intrigue and rivalry.



THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE IN INDIA: HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS AT MUTTRA, NEAR LUCKNOW, WITH SERGEANTS OF THE ROYAL DRAGOONS.



## THE MOST POPULAR OF ALL WINTER SPORTS AT ST. MORITZ: SKI-DRIVING.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



TOWED BEHIND A HORSE, ON SKIS: SKI-JÖRING.

It may safely be said that ski-driving, better known as "ski-jöring," is the most popular of all the winter sports practised at St. Moritz by both men and women.

The ski-jörer is towed by a horse in the manner shown.



## AMERICA'S HORSE-RACING AS IT IS PRACTISED ON THE ICE.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



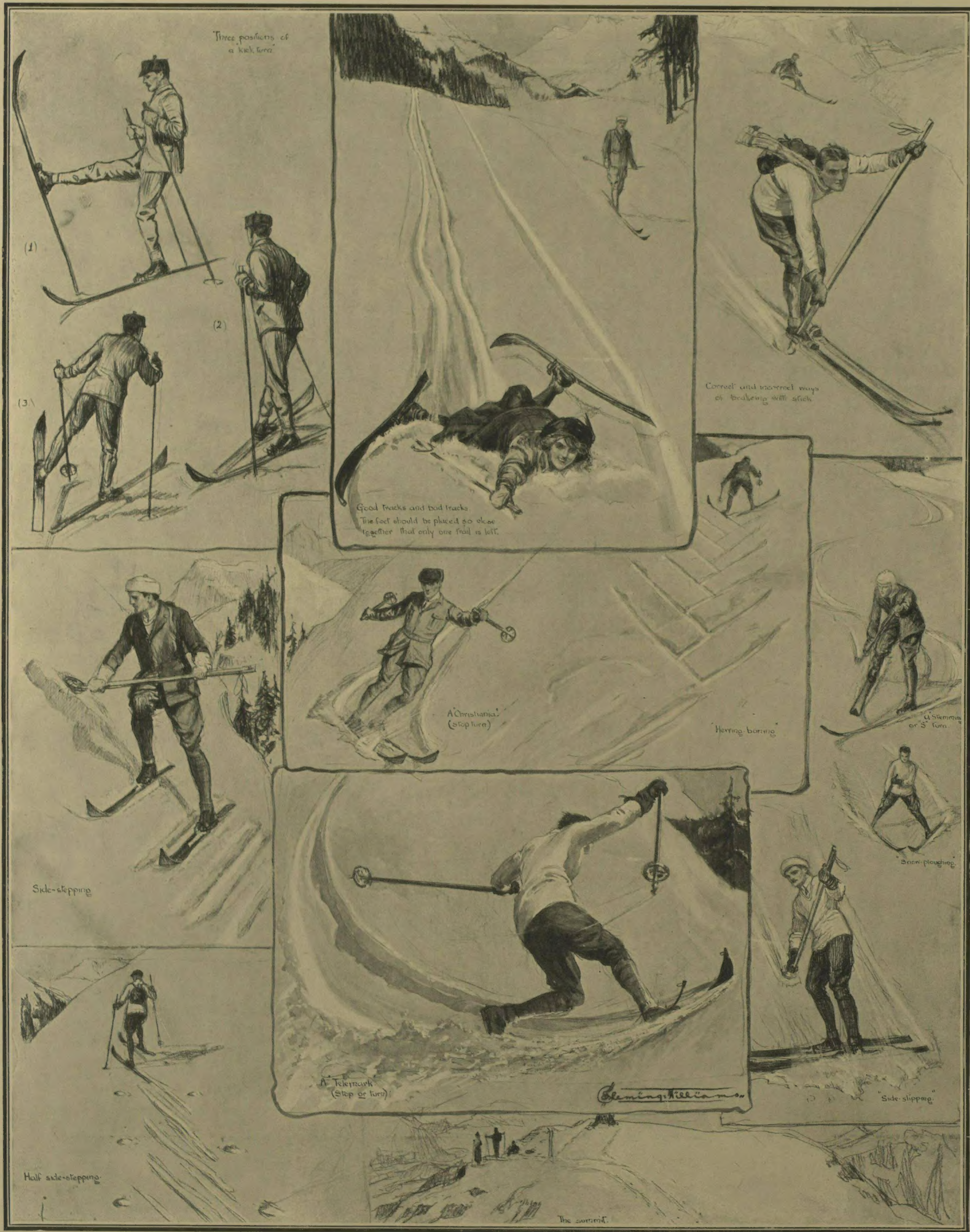
TROTting ON A LAKE: AN EXCITING CONTEST IN PROGRESS.

Trotting-races on the ice are a familiar and popular sport in certain Continental winter resorts. Doubtless, the American visitor to Switzerland appreciates this fact more than anyone, for trotting takes in his country the place taken in this by ordinary horse-racing.



## NOW THE MOST POPULAR OF WINTER SPORTS: THINGS TO LEARN IN SKI-ING.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. FLEMING WILLIAMS.



THE SEVEN-LEAGUE BOOTS OF REAL LIFE: TURNS AND TRACKS OF THE SKI-RUNNER.

In a book that is certain to be popular ("How to Ski, and How Not to") Mr. Vivian Caulfield states his belief that skilful ski-running is more a matter of exact knowledge than of knack, or even practice. Of the possibilities of ski-running as a sport he adds: "It may be said that a good runner, descending a steep hill where the ground is open, will often cover a considerable distance at an average rate of forty-five miles an hour; that when moving at half that speed he can thread his way among obstacles or stop suddenly; and that the present record for a jump on skis is nearly 150 feet . . . It is only by learning the best methods and style at the very outset (or by changing them if he has started with bad ones) that a man can develop to the utmost whatever latent capacity for ski-running he may possess."



# THE WINGS OF THE MODERN MERCURY: THINGS TO AVOID IN SKI-ING.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. FLEMING WILLIAMS.



## WEARERS OF THE ONLY FORM OF SNOW-SHOE THAT TRAVELS THROUGH SNOW AS A BOAT TRAVELS THROUGH WATER: SKI-RUNNERS IN SWITZERLAND.

There is no doubt that ski-running as a sport is growing very rapidly in popularity. It has its novel features, its many exciting moments: it calls for skill and nerve, and thus makes a keen appeal. For those who are not familiar with the ski, it may be noted, as is said in the introduction of Major Richardson's very interesting book, "The Ski-Runner": "In shape they may be compared to the keel of a boat, and, boat-like, their function is to support their wearer on the surface of water. In the case of ski, however, the water is in a solid state and is mixed with air—that is to say, it is snow. The comparison with a boat is, however, useful, for it marks the difference between ski and all other forms of snow-shoe. For, just as a boat travels *through* water, pushing it aside with its bows, so do ski travel through snow, opening up a way for themselves with their turned-up pointed ends. Other forms of snow-shoe must be lifted at every step; but ski are seldom entirely raised from the ground."



## AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



THE REV. S. BARING-GOULD,  
Whose new Book, "Cliff Castles and Cave Dwellings of Europe," is in  
course of Publication by Messrs. Seeley and Co.  
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.



"WHAT ROMAN STRENGTH TURBIA SHOW'D  
IN RUIN, BY THE MOUNTAIN ROAD": THE TOWER  
OF AUGUSTUS AT TURBIA, AS IT IS NOW.

"The Romans came here very early. . . . Augustus arrived 12 B.C., i.e. 222 years after the first invasion. . . . This is about the time when the Roman Senate decreed . . . the completion of this monument on such a grand scale. . . . The four sides of the building measured 230 feet each." Illustrations reproduced from "Mentone and Its Neighbourhood: The Past and the Present," by Dr. George Müller. Edited by the Rev. J. E. Somerville—by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Holder and Stoughton. (See Review on Another Page.)

was employed in the British Museum. He then knew no ancient languages. But there was a stone written in Phœnician letters in one place, in Cyprian characters in the other. Dr. Birch, I believe, taught Mr. Smith the



MR. HORACE G. HUTCHINSON,  
Whose Book describing the latest Voyage of the "Sunbeam," Lord Brassey's  
Yacht, is Announced by Messrs. Longmans.  
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

Phœnician letters and translated a line in which occurred two or three rather long words—names of Kings and towns.

Mr. Smith was given three days off Museum work, and comparing the long Phœnician with the long Cyprian words, he wrote out the results in English. "That's Greek!" said Dr. Birch. Mr. Smith knew no Greek, but Greek it was. He found a word *kas*, which Dr. Birch said must be *kai*, the Greek for "and." "If it is wrong, the whole thing is wrong," said Mr. Smith. Right he was! The Cyprians did say *kas*, where other Greeks said *kai*; and Mr. Smith became a great Oriental scholar.

Well, let us take Greek as it appears when done out of this Cyprian cipher, which runs in syllables, not in single letters, except in the case of the vowels. Every consonant is followed by a vowel. We find such a word as "to-ni-ja-te-ra-ne." Can you make head or tail of it? Or of "o-ne-te-ke"? Or of "pe-re-ta-li-o-ne"? Take "to-ne-ja-te-ra-ne." Well, it means, in Greek, the "physician"; the article and noun (in the accusative case) are run together. "O-ne-te-ke" is a verb, "dedicated." Again, "ta-se-a-ta-na-se" is Athens, *tas Athenas*, though one might look at it twice or thrice before one guessed it.



AS IT IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN  
ORIGINALLY: THE MONUMENT OF  
AUGUSTUS AT TURBIA.

Now the funny little figures in the Cretan puzzle in *Harper's Magazine*—the men's, women's, rams', and cats' heads or figures, the ship and the moth, the arrow, the bow, the lily, the jug, the little boy in his shirt, the other boy walking at full speed, and the rest of them, the round shield, the horn, the hawk, the cockyolli bird (a dab-chick, I am told) had all Greek names, and each picture is guessed to have indicated the syllable or vowel with which the Greek word for the object represented begins.

For example, there is a stout lady with her hair done in a way favoured by girls seven or eight years ago. The Greek for "woman" is *guné*, and the picture stands for "gu," and so on with most of the rest; other figures are symbolical. Dr. Hemphill, the writer in *Harper's*, suggests all that, though he has to make a guess at the language used.

The result is that the words done out of their pictures are like the words done out of the Cyprian writing. When you have written them down, as "e-se-me-ne," "e-tu-la," you are no further forward than before—at least, I was not.

Then came an ingenious friend who, in literature, has made golf his province. He read off the whole puzzle in page 191 in *Harper's*. He showed me that "e-se-me-ne" was, in Greek, *he semne*, "the holy" priestess; and "e-tu-la" was *he doule*, the maid of the priestess of the goddess Athene ("a-te-ne"), and so with the rest. Perhaps he is right.

## ANDREW LANG ON MAGAZINE PUZZLES AND CRETAN AND CYPRIAN PICTURE-WRITING.

TO judge by the number of puzzles offered, with prizes for successful competitors, in the magazines, very many people must delight in exercising their ingenuity. The puzzle in the *Strand* for January I hope will be widely successful. You have to identify the persons in a procession of Dickens's characters, and send in your results, affixing a penny Dickens stamp. The pence, of course, go to the centennial fund for such of the novelist's descendants as have been unkindly used by Fortune.



AS RESTORED IN 1325: THE MONU-  
MENT OF AUGUSTUS AT TURBIA AS  
A MEDIÆVAL CASTLE.

I know Dickens fairly well, but I cannot guess the character in large spectacles, a low hat, gaiters, and a broad grin. He is more like Jack Spraggon in "Soapy Spunge" than anyone in Dickens, though Mr. Pickwick wore gaiters. An apparent mariner, with large collars and a huge umbrella, also defeats me. Mr Peggotty did not carry a "gamp," did he?

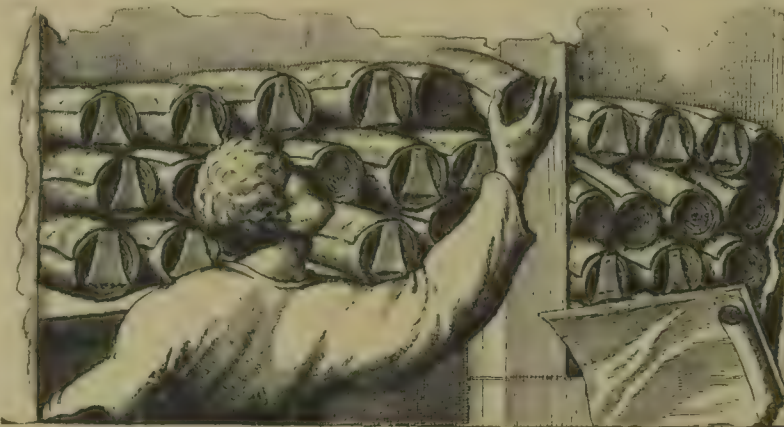
There are other enigmas too hard for me. The winner will receive what Mr. Bouncer called a "pony," or twenty-five pounds: let us hope that myriads of competitors will buy millions of Dickens stamps, for every one may send in as many answers, each stamped, as he pleases.

An anonymous correspondent answers a puzzle set by me in this column; "Who, in what novel, found what percentage of pretty faces, where?" It was Sir Walter Elliot of Kellynch in Miss Austen's "Persuasion," at Bath. The percentage was rather over three per cent.; I never "got into decimals" at school. To the same correspondent I may reply that I agree with him on a delicate question—copyright in characters.

Speaking of puzzles, I mentioned last week that seemingly impossible specimen, the ancient Cretan picture-writing in *Harper's Magazine* for January, pages 190-191. I set to work on the puzzle in page 191, and made out some words, such as *esemene*, *etula*, and *tepetana*. I also made out that the thing "dropped into poetry," being in a metre not wholly unlike that of "Hiawatha," which Longfellow borrowed from the ancient Finnish poem, the "Kalewala." But this did not take me far, though *tepetana* is rather like Finnish.

While I was puzzling over all this, I knew nothing but the name of the ancient sort of writing used even in historical times in Cyprus. There is plenty of it extant; it deals largely in St. Andrew's crosses, broad arrows on bases (right side up, or upside down), and E's lying on their backs. There is a U like the Greek *hypsilon*, and by accident it really does stand for the vowel U; but a T with a stroke above it is *na*, and a V is *so*, and an S is *re*, so mere guessing is useless.

This puzzle was mostly solved by the late Mr. George Smith, who



WHEN BOOKS WERE ROLLED LIKE MAPS: IN AN ANCIENT ROMAN  
BOOK-SHOP OR LIBRARY.

"The ends of the rolls had tickets bearing the titles of the works. . . . In ancient Greece and Rome, as in Egypt, it [the book] took very much the form of the mounted maps of modern days. The rolls were made of papyrus or parchment, and were written on only one side. . . . The editions varied . . . from 500 to 1000 copies."

Reproduced from Mr. F. A. Mumby's Book, "The Romance of Book-Selling"—by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Chapman and Hall.



BEFORE THE DAYS OF LINOTYPE AND ROTARY MACHINES: A PRINTING OFFICE  
OF ABOUT THE YEAR 1600.

AFTER THE CONTEMPORARY DRAWING BY JOHANNES STRADANUS.

"The Star Chamber Decree of 1586 limited the number of master printers to twenty-five. That was a liberal allowance in the eyes of the ecclesiastical authorities, fearful as ever of the growing power of the press. . . . Vacancies occurred among the master printers only at rare intervals—to be filled up in each case with the sanction of the Archbishop. . . . There was one way in which the would-be master printer could come to a printing business of his own . . . and that was to marry a master printer's widow."

Reproduced from Mr. F. A. Mumby's Book, "The Romance of Book-Selling"—by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Chapman and Hall. (See Review on Another Page.)



# PROGRESS: THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

## THE EXPEDITION TO THE MAGADI SODA DEPOSIT.



1. SEEN FROM THE CAMP, THE SODA DEPOSIT.

2. BULLOCK TRANSPORT, BAGGAGE ON ITS WAY TO THE LAKE.

3. AT LAKE MAGADI, THE ARRIVAL OF THE SAFARI.

4. OF THOSE ENGAGED IN THE JOURNEY, SOME OF THE STAFF AND PORTERS.

5. COMFORT AFTER THE DAY'S MARCH, PORTERS OF THE EXPEDITION AT THEIR EVENING MEAL.

It is increasingly evident that the East Africa Protectorate is progressing apace; witness such signs as the recent expedition to the Magadi soda deposit, some illustrations of which are here given.



## GUERRILLA WARFARE AGAINST GOVERNMENT FORCES: REVOLT IN MEXICO.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY W. D. HORNADAY.



1. LEADER OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS AGAINST THE REVOLUTIONISTS IN WESTERN CHIHUAHUA: GEN. JUAN N. NAVARRO.
2. DESCRIBED AS LEADER OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS IN WESTERN CHIHUAHUA: PASCUAL OROZCO, SON OF A RANCHERO.
3. DISCUSSING WAR NEWS AT SANTIAGO, MEXICO: REVOLUTIONISTS TALKING OVER THE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

4. OPPOSED TO THE GOVERNMENT FORCES: MOUNTED MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS.
5. OPPOSED TO THE REVOLUTIONISTS: MEXICAN FEDERAL CAVALRY IN THE FIELD.
6. IN THE FIRING-LINE: REVOLUTIONISTS SKIRMISHING UNDER COVER.

7. ON A MEXICAN RANCH DURING THE OUTBREAK: REVOLUTIONISTS WITH THEIR RIFLES.
8. PROOF THAT THE FIGHTING IS THE "REAL THING": DEAD, AFTER AN ENGAGEMENT.
9. WRECKED BY GOVERNMENT FORCES: A HOUSE DESTROYED BY A FEDERAL SHELL.

Our photographs make it very evident that the risings in different parts of Mexico, which began in late November of last year, and are rapidly being suppressed by the Government troops, are no child's play. Additionally to prove this point, we publish one of a number of photographs we have received of dead on the "battlefield"; the others we prefer not to print. Our correspondent writes: "I have just returned from a trip through the turbulent region where I secured the pictures. The leader of the revolutionary movement was Francisco I. Madero, who belongs to a wealthy family of Northern Mexico. The Insurrectos gave the Federals considerable trouble in the mountain regions of the State of Chihuahua, where several engagements were fought. The leader of the revolt in Western Chihuahua is Pascual Orozco, son of a well-to-do ranchero of that region. The Federal troops which were sent against the Orozco revolutionists numbered about 2000 men, commanded by General Juan N. Navarro. The Insurrectos were scattered into small bands, which are now conducting a guerilla warfare against the Government forces. The grievances of the men who are participating in the incipient revolt are largely of a local character. The peace and security of the Government are in no way menaced by the exploits of the few armed bands of disturbers."



## THE WET AND THE DRY PARTS OF THE BRITISH ISLES: A YEAR'S RAINFALL.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



## FROM 20·18 INCHES IN A YEAR TO 134·24 INCHES IN THE SAME TIME: THE RAINFALL ON THIS COUNTRY.

Our Drawing, which, by permission, is based on a diagram in the "Times," shows the rainfall on the British Isles in 1910. The driest part in that year had Middlesbrough as its centre with a very moderate 20·18 inches, while the wettest point was found at Seathwaite, in the North Lonsdale Division of Lancashire. The figures given are the result of 3000 records made for the most part by volunteer observers. They prove that 1910 was a wetter year than any we have had since 1903, and with that exception probably wetter in most parts of the country than any year since 1882. They demonstrate, further, the definite breakdown of the cycle of two dry years followed by one wet year, which held good for the British Isles for seventeen years, from 1889 to 1905, and for England and Wales for twenty-one years, including 1909. It must be understood that the drawing is subject to correction, all records not having yet been received. Wet areas are light; dry areas, dark.



# OUR NEW GEORGIAN COINAGE: THREE EXAMPLES STRUCK; AND THE MAKING OF MONEY AT THE ROYAL MINT.



1. MAKING THE "BLANKS": STRIKING THE DISCS FOR COINS OUT OF LONG STRIPS OF METAL.
2. DIVIDING THE SHEEP FROM THE GOATS: AUTOMATIC WEIGHING-MACHINES WHICH SEPARATE THE COINS INTO GOOD, LIGHT, AND HEAVY.
3. QUICKER THAN ANY CASHIER: A MACHINE THAT COUNTS COINS AND PASSES THEM INTO BAGS.
4. IMPRESSING THE DESIGNS OF THE MONEY: THE ACTUAL STRIKING OF COINS.

5. THE HEAD ON THE NEW GEORGIAN COINS: MR. BERTRAM [MACKENNA]S DESIGN FOR THE OBLVERSE OF THE MONEY FOR THE PRESENT REIGN.
6. TESTING BY SOUND: RINGING COINS ON A METAL PLATE.
7. THREE OF THE FOUR EXAMPLES OF THE NEW GEORGIAN COINS ALREADY STRUCK: (A) THE OBLVERSE OF THE SHILLING; (B) THE REVERSE OF THE SHILLING; (C) THE OBLVERSE OF THE SOVEREIGN; (D) THE REVERSE OF THE SOVEREIGN; (E) THE OBLVERSE OF THE HALFPENNY; (F) THE REVERSE OF THE HALFPENNY.

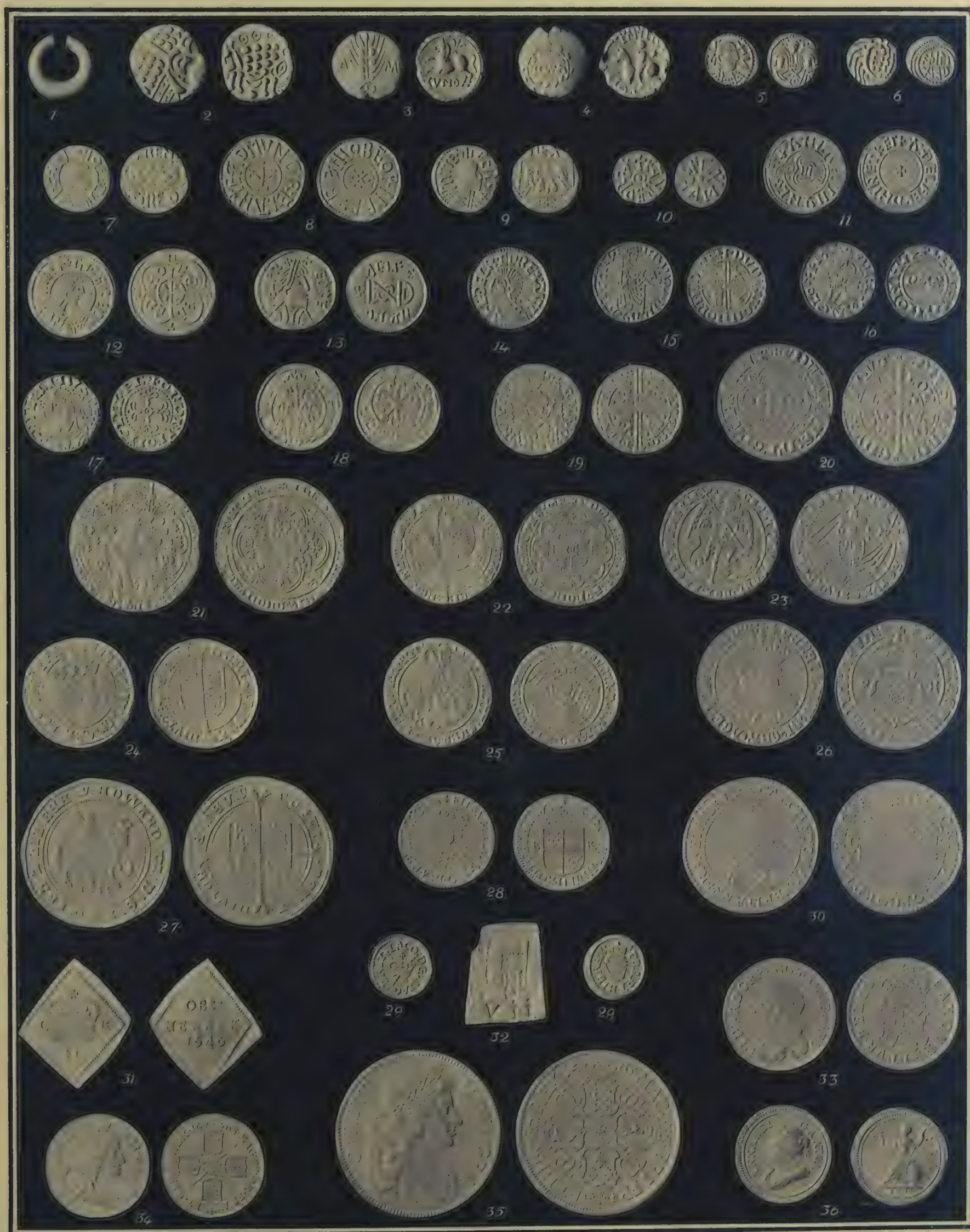
8. BRITISH MONEY FOR ABROAD: CASES OF COIN, AT THE MINT, READY FOR SHIPMENT.
9. A PROCESS THAT FOLLOWS THE STRIKING: DRYING COINS IN A SPECIAL MACHINE.
10. IN ONE OF THE STRONG-ROOMS: BAGS OF FLORINS STACKED AND ON TROLLEYS FOR REMOVAL.

It need scarcely be said that the preparation of dies for coins calls for a good deal of work, and some considerable time necessarily elapses between the designing of new money and its issue to the public. In point of fact, the man in the street is not likely to see the George V. sovereigns, half-sovereigns, shillings, and halfpennies for some time to come, and will not have possession of any of the other values for yet longer time. Coins are not issued from the Mint until they are wanted; demand alone causes such an issue. It may be noted that the head of King George faces in the opposite direction to that of King Edward VII.; this is in accordance with custom. It may be remarked further that the four-shilling piece and the five-shilling piece are dying a natural death, owing to their size. The Mint's mechanism, obviously, is of the finest possible description. Most of our illustrations are self-explanatory: a word or two is needed, perhaps, about a few of them. The machine that counts the coins passes them into bags attached to pipes. The bags are then taken to the strong-rooms. Coins are tested by the ear by ringing them on metal plates; those that do not ring true are rejected and remade. At present the only examples of the new coins that are being struck by the Mint are the sovereign, the half-sovereign, the shilling, and the halfpenny.—[PHOTOGRAPHS OF MR. MACKENNA'S CAST BY MONGER; OF THE NEW COINS BY THE ROYAL MINT; THE OTHERS BY L.N.A.]



# FROM THE RING TO THE ANNE FARTHING: BEAUTIFUL COINS OF OLD ENGLAND

## FOR COMPARISON WITH THE NEW BRITISH MONEY.



1. ANCIENT BRITISH: RING MONEY.
2. ANCIENT BRITISH: S.W. DISTRICT; GOLD.
3. ANCIENT BRITISH: CUNOBELINUS; GOLD.
4. ANCIENT BRITISH: EPPILLUS; GOLD.
5. ANGLO-SAXON: "SCHAT"; GOLD.
6. ANGLO-SAXON: MERCA, "SCHAT" OF ÆTHELRED; SILVER.
7. ANGLO-SAXON: MERCIA, PENNY OF OFFA; SILVER.
8. ANGLO-SAXON: E. ANGLIA, PENNY OF ÆTHELBERHT; SILVER.
9. ANGLO-SAXON: E. ANGLIA, PENNY OF (ST.) EADMUND; SILVER.
10. ANGLO-SAXON: NORTHUMBRIA, "STYCA" OF EANRED; BRONZE.
11. ANGLO-SAXON: NORTHUMBRIA, PENNY OF ANLAF; SILVER.
12. ANGLO-SAXON: CANTERBURY, PENNY OF ABP. ÆTHELRED; SILVER.

13. ANGLO-SAXON: PENNY OF ALFRED THE GREAT; SILVER.
14. ANGLO-SAXON: PENNY OF ÆTHELRED II.; SILVER.
15. ANGLO-SAXON: PENNY OF EADWEARD THE CONFESSOR; SILVER.
16. ANGLO-SAXON: PENNY OF HAROLD II.; SILVER.
17. WILLIAM I.: PENNY; SILVER.
18. THE EMPRESS MATILDA: PENNY; SILVER.
19. HENRY III.: PENNY; GOLD.
20. EDWARD I.: GROAT; SILVER.
21. EDWARD III.: FLORIN; GOLD.
22. EDWARD III.: HALF-NOBLE; GOLD.
23. HENRY VI.: ANGEL; GOLD.
24. HENRY VII.: GROAT; SILVER.

25. HENRY VIII.: "GEORGE" NOBLE; GOLD.
26. HENRY VIII.: TESTOON; SILVER.
27. EDWARD VI.: HALF-CROWN; SILVER.
28. ELIZABETH: MILLED GOLD CROWN; GOLD.
29. JAMES I.: HARRINGTON FARTHING; COPPER.
30. CHARLES I.: SOVEREIGN; GOLD.
31. CHARLES I.: NEWARK SIXPENCE; SILVER.
32. CHARLES I.: BEESTON CASTLE SEVENPENCE; SILVER.
33. OLIVER CROMWELL: SHILLING; SILVER.
34. CHARLES II.: GUINEA; GOLD.
35. CHARLES II.: SIMON'S "PETITION" CROWN; SILVER.
36. ANNE: PATTERN FARTHING; BRONZE.

Now that the first of the George V. coins have been struck, there is more than usual interest in fine old British money of the past, some excellent examples of which are given on this page. An article dealing with this coinage will be found elsewhere in this issue. Meantime, it may be said that it may surprise many to learn that we have had a regularly ordered system of coinage for over two thousand years.



## THE MOST EXCITING OF WINTER SPORTS: BOBBING IN SWITZERLAND.

DRAWN BY RENE LILONG.



TAKING A CORNER: A BOBSLEIGH TEAM IN FULL SWING.

Bobsleigh competitions have a habit of being speed-tests—a fact which leads to many attempts to set up remarkable speed-records. Bobbing at sixty miles or so an hour is not rare. As a rule, a team consists of four, including one woman: in the case shown it will be noted that there are three women to one man. Steering is in the hands of the "bobber" in front; the brake in those of the one behind.



## FURRED AGAINST FROST: DAME FASHION'S WINTER GARB.

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.



CLOTHED AS WARMLY AS POLE-SEEKERS—BUT MORE ELEGANTLY: "AVENUE DU BOIS, PAR UN 'FROID DE LOUP.'"

The woman of fashion, and especially the Frenchwoman, is so fond of her furs that on occasion she will wear them when they are not necessary to her comfort—indeed, incommode her. On the other hand, she is more than glad of them when the winter winds nip shrewdly and city and village alike are under a "froid de loup"—when it is cold enough for wolves.





THE BEAUTIFUL MISS CROKER.

AFTER THE PAINTING BY SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE.



# AN ACROPOLIS FOR SOUTH AFRICA: GREAT WORK BY AN "IMPORTED MAN."

FROM THE DRAWINGS BY MR. HERBERT BAKER.



1. FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE CAPITAL OF THE UNION: UNION BUILDINGS.  
PRETORIA—THE EASTERN AND WESTERN BLOCKS

2. PART OF THE PROJECTED SOUTH AFRICAN ACROPOLIS: THE UNION  
BUILDINGS. PRETORIA—THE AMPHITHEATRE BLOCK

Mr. Herbert Baker, the distinguished architect selected by General Botha and his colleagues to scheme the new Union Buildings for Pretoria, first went to Cape Town nearly twenty years ago, at the suggestion of Cecil Rhodes, the first to recognise his genius. He has had to fight the local prejudice against the "imported man," and he has succeeded to such an extent that his work is already famous, not only in South Africa, but in every other country where originality and ability are appreciated. He it was who adapted the old Dutch homestead that is the modern Groote Schuur, the residence of South African Prime Ministers of the future during Parliamentary session. He designed also the classic temple erected in memory of Cecil Rhodes; built Government House at Pretoria after the war, and is responsible for the new cathedrals at Cape Town and Pretoria, and many other important works. So many private residences owe their being to him that it has been remarked that a "Baker house" is indispensable to the South African magnate. The site of the new buildings is Meintjes Kop, which stands above Pretoria.



# Art Music, & the Drama.



CHARLES OF ANJOU VISITS CIMABUE'S STUDIO.



AS NADINA IN MATINÉES OF "THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER": MISS EVELYN D'ALROY.

Miss Evelyn D'Alroy has been playing Nadina at the matinée performances of "The Chocolate Soldier," at the Lyric Theatre. Her popular engagement there terminates to-day (the 28th). In the evenings the part of Nadina is played by Miss Constance Drever.



CIMABUE WATCHING THE BOY GIOTTO DRAWING SHEEP.

## MUSIC.

IT is, perhaps, a little early to ask at the end of January for details of plans that may be, and probably are, in the making for musical celebration of the Coronation in June; but the great occasion will certainly give rise to many special and distinctive performances. Our own composers may hope to find a special opportunity, for the patriotic spirit will be abroad—or, to write more strictly, at home and abroad—and London will be invaded by visitors from every country under the sun. British musicians may claim that they are able to express the emotions associated with such an occasion in fashion that shall not be unworthy of it, and some of our more farseeing musical directors and agents are hardly likely to let the opportunity slip. There are rumours in circulation already, but it would be unwise to take them quite seriously at the moment.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

### "PRESERVING MR. PANMURE." AT THE COMEDY.

THOROUGHLY as Sir Arthur Pinero's new stage work deserves his description of it as a comic play, laugh though we may and do at the coil of ludicrous situations which, like some deft magician, he spins out of the tiniest little thread of an idea, greatly as we are impressed by his resourcefulness and masterly stagecraft, yet some of us, as we consider his piece in retrospect, cannot but be conscious of a feeling that almost amounts to dissatisfaction and uneasiness, if not disappointment. Its motif, to tell the truth, is hardly pleasant. Its characters, most of them, lack human kindness. The plot turns on a kiss—a kiss pressed brutally, by a rake, married and turned sanctimonious, on a charming, innocent, and high-spirited girl, who is dependent on his wife's charity.



THE QUESTION OF THE SALE OF THE FAMOUS CHIEF RELIQUARY OF THE CHURCH OF SOUDEILLES: THE ST. MARTIN WHICH IS DESCRIBED AS THE REAL.

In company with most of the churches of the Limousin, that old province of France which is now the department of Corrèze and part of Haute Vienne, and has Limoges as capital, the church of Soudeilles had its own particular enamel treasure, a head of St. Martin, which was used as a reliquary and greatly venerated. By a Ministerial decree issued in 1891, this was classified with the historical monuments of the country. As a specimen of Limoges enamel, it was shown at the Paris Exhibitions of 1889 and 1900, at which times, it is said, it lost several of its precious stones. Some while ago, the municipality of Soudeilles applied for permission to raise funds by selling the treasure. Then the Ministry of Fine Arts caused the reliquary to be locked up in a safe, and gave the key to a responsible local authority. In October last an inspector in the service of that Ministry opened the safe in the course of his duties. His report stated that the original "St. Martin" had been

(Continued opposite.)

If Professor Müller Reuter did not create a sensation in London last week, he gained what is probably of more interest to him—the immediate recognition of his good gifts. He proved to his attentive and sympathetic audience that he has profound musical knowledge, that he is equally skilled as accompanist and conductor, and that his taste is remarkable for its catholicity. He gave us no startling thrills, but his work was of the highest class, and when he returns to London he will find that he has already earned his welcome. Mme. Gerhardt, his soloist, made us regret the infrequency of her visits.

Mme. Hélène Martini, who gave a recital last week at the Bechstein Hall, is the possessor of a really delightful mezzo-soprano voice, and would appear to have had the additional advantage of

very sound training. She was heard in a long and varied programme, and sang French, German, and English songs with equal understanding and sympathy. Indeed, there were many moments when her work seemed to be of the very finest quality on both the vocal and interpretative side. Few newcomers to the concert-platform have made a more favourable first impression, and doubtless we shall hear of her again very shortly.

Really Tchaikowski has much to answer for. Of late we have found Richard Strauss influenced by a passage from the Symphonie Pathétique when writing his much-discussed opera "Salome"; then we found that Mr. Glover had been welding charming passages into a Drury Lane pantomime; and last week we were able to find that the Russian composer has been able to supply inspiration to the land of the Stars and Stripes. At the New Symphony Orchestra's concert a symphonic poem entitled "The Mystic Trumpeter," by Mr. F. Converse, a shining light of the U.S.A., was given for the first time. The work sets out to illustrate Walt Whitman's poem, and the best part of a rather commonplace composition, which rejoices in all the more obvious elements of popularity, is clearly in the Tchaikowski manner. At the same time it is only fair to say that the great Russian is not the only composer under whose sway Mr. Converse has come more or less. Another feature of Mr. Ronald's concert was the pianoforte playing of Herr Lortat Jacob, who was heard to great advantage in Grieg's Pianoforte Concerto. Mr. Ronald is endeavouring successfully to give a distinctive character to his symphony concerts, and it is pleasant to see that the leading orchestras of London have succeeded in arousing considerable public interest in their varied programmes. Only a few years ago the existence of two symphony orchestras in London seemed to involve a measure of competition that might readily be destructive to either or both.



THE QUESTION OF THE SALE OF THE FAMOUS CHIEF RELIQUARY OF THE CHURCH OF SOUDEILLES: THE ST. MARTIN WHICH IS DESCRIBED AS THE "FAKE."

replaced by a "fake." M. Dujardin-Beaumetz then ordered that a charge should be brought against some person unknown for having effected the declared change. This was on November 8. On the 17th the head at Soudeilles, which, it has been alleged, the Ministry of Fine Arts had refused officially to declare false, was sold by the municipality, with an incense-box, for 41,000 francs (£1064). The purchaser was a Belgian antiquary. Outcry was raised, and the reliquary thus sold has been found in Brussels. At the same time, it is affirmed that another "St. Martin," which some allege to be the original, is in London. The head of St. Martin is of copper, engraved and gilt, and appears to date from the end of the fifteenth century or the beginning of the sixteenth. It is 30 centimetres high. The photographs given on this page should be compared. It will be noted that, between the two busts, there are differences in the shapes of the stones, the lines of the decoration, and the flaw in the neck

The author's treatment of the situation seems just a little heartless. His fun is rather too elaborately and artificially worked—of four acts we could well spare one. Still, his ingenuity, and his skill in turning every possible device of farce to account, reveal such unflagging versatility that we respond with laughter to his every demand. Miss Marie Lohr's portrait of the governess has every gift of naturalness, every fascination of girlhood, unconscious yet radiant and self-assured. Mr. Arthur Playfair brings out without exaggeration the unctuousness of Mr. Panmure. And Miss Lilian Braithwaite as his saint of a wife, Mr. Dawson Milward and Mr. Dion Boucicault as the Tariff Reformer and his romantic secretary, and some half-dozen other players, carry out the author's intentions with a seriousness that is truly comic.



"IS MATRIMONY A FAILURE?" AT THE CRITERION: SKELTON PERRY (MR. CHARLES BRYANT) AND HIS WIFE FANNY (MISS EDYTH LATIMER) ARE RECONCILED BY THE WORDS "I LOVE YOU," WRITTEN ON A CARD IN A GLOVE-BOX.

Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.



# FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



AN UNUSUAL HAUL FROM THE SEINE: FISHING UP A TAXI-CAB THAT FELL FROM A BRIDGE.

A few days ago the driver of a Paris taxicab, while crossing the Archevêché Bridge, lost control of the machine in avoiding a collision with a post-office motor-van. The cab mounted the parapet, and turned a somersault into the river. Fortunately, the two men in it fell clear of the cab, and were picked up without serious hurts.



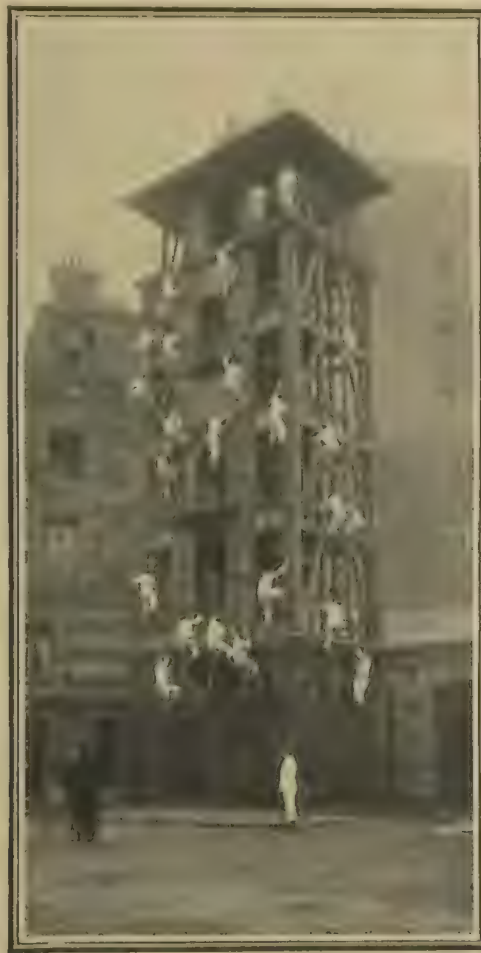
THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT ROME: A BRITISH PAVILION UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Italy is preparing to hold great International Exhibitions this year at Rome and Turin, to celebrate the jubilee of Italian Unity brought about under Victor Emmanuel in 1861. Turin became the first capital, Florence the second in 1865. Rome has been the capital since 1870. Our photograph shows a building for the British Section at Rome in course of construction.



THE POPULARITY OF THE KHEDEVE OF EGYPT IN HIS CAPITAL: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ABBAS HILMI DRIVING IN CAIRO, AS HE DOES DAILY.

Our photograph, which was specially taken for "The Illustrated London News," by permission of H.R.H. the Khedive, illustrates his popularity among his subjects. On this particular occasion, as he drove from the station to the Abdeen Palace, crowds lined the route, and greeted him with hearty cheers. Abbas Hilmi, the Khedive, is a son of the late Tewfik Pasha, and a direct descendant of Mehemet Ali, the founder of the dynasty. He was born in 1874, and succeeded his father in 1892.



"HOUSE"-CLIMBING PRACTICE: PARIS FIREMEN AT A REMARKABLE DRILL.

There is a growing tendency among towns of different countries to study each other's methods. Thus the Burgo-master of Vienna recently visited Paris, and watched firemen at work. They are shown practising climbing up a house.



THE ADMIRAL WHO SAYS WE NEED NOT FEAR INVASION: SIR ARTHUR K. WILSON, FIRST SEA LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

It will be remembered that in his notes included in a memorandum supplied by the Admiralty to the War Office on the subject of national defence, which have recently been made public, Sir Arthur Wilson has written that "an invasion on even the moderate scale of 70,000 men is practically impossible." This recalls the statement of Lord Fisher that we may sleep safely in our beds, but, also like that statement, it has been subjected to criticism.



CHINA AWAKENING EUROPE: INSIDE AN UP-TO-DATE CHINESE FACTORY FOR SEMI-ARTIFICIAL FOOD NEAR PARIS.

The factory at Les Vallées, near Paris, established for the making of semi-artificial food, is a remarkable example of Chinese progressive ideas and enterprise in Europe. It was founded by a young Chinaman, Li Yu Ling, who is the son of a former Minister in Peking, and is an expert chemist, agriculturist, and engineer. After studying in Paris he went to China, and obtained £80,000 to start his factory. All the employees, machinery, and raw materials are Chinese.



## SCIENCE &amp;

## NATURAL HISTORY.



THE LATE SIR FRANCIS GALTON,  
A Pioneer in the Study of Eugenics,  
Finger Prints, and Weather-Charts.

Sir Francis Galton, who died last week in his 89th year, founded the science of Eugenics. His book on "Hereditary Genius" was published in 1869, and several kindred works followed. In 1904, in an address to the Sociological Society, he defined the new science, and subsequently endowed a research fellowship for the study of National Eugenics at the University of London. He began to study Meteorology about 1861, and invented the modern weather-charts. His book on "Finger Prints" was published in 1892.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

SCIENCE  
JOTTINGS.

CHARLES KINGSLEY'S  
SCIENCE.

IN the rush  
of these  
latter days,  
when literally  
he who runs

phrasing and by pleasing diction. Who shall deny that such an expositor is quite as essential a figure in the making known



2. JUST BEFORE THE FORMATION OF THE NECK.

"PERPETUAL MOTION": AN EXPERIMENT  
WITH A DROP OF ANILINE.

By courtesy of "Knowledge," we are able to reproduce this very interesting series of six photographs. From Mr. Charles R. Darling's article we quote the following points: "A glass beaker, about six inches high and four inches in diameter, is filled with water to the height of about four and a-half inches, and 70 or 80 cubic centimetres of commercial aniline are added, which will sink to the bottom of the vessel. The temperature of the beaker and its contents is now raised to 75 degrees or 80 degrees Centigrade by means of a burner, when it will be observed that the aniline will rise to the surface of the water, from which it will hang in a mass of curved outline. Almost immediately the suspended aniline commences to alter in shape, and gradually a large drop, an inch or more in diameter, detaches itself from the mass and falls through the water. . . . And now, the detached drop having fallen to the bottom of the beaker, comes the surprising part of the experiment. The fallen drop is seen gradually to rise to the surface, where it joins the mass from which it previously broke away. At once another drop commences to form, and having become detached, falls and rises in the same manner as the previous drop. So long as the temperature of the water is maintained at 70 degrees Centigrade or over, this procedure continues indefinitely."



1. THE FORMATION BEGINNING.



4. THE DROP JUST BROKEN AWAY.



5. THE FLATTENING OF THE DROP DUE TO THE SHOCK OF BREAKAGE.



3. THE NECK FORMED.



6. ANOTHER STAGE OF THE DISTORTION OF THE DROP.

MR. ISAAC C. JOHNSON,  
The Centonarian Inventor of Portland  
Cement.

Mr. Isaac Johnson was born 100 years ago to-day (the 28th). After a very elementary education he entered the service of a cement-making firm at Nine Elms, and subsequently became manager of Messrs. White and Carter's works at Swancombe, Kent. It was there that he invented Portland cement. Later, he started works of his own at Gateshead, Chisle, and Greenhithe. He has been twice Mayor of Gateshead. He has been a teetotaler for eighty-two years. Latterly he has been studying Greek.—[Photograph by C.N.]

may read to some little purpose, we are apt to forget the hard spade-work which men of a former generation effected as a fit preparation for the literary and scientific benefits we enjoy to-day. I am afraid, among the memories of such pioneers, that of Charles Kingsley is beginning to pass into the background of things. This is greatly to be regretted, for no man of the modern age did more to teach plain lessons of thrift, of health-science, and of science at large, such as influenced human life in the past, and such as are bound to affect humanity in all ages.

People think and judge of Kingsley mostly by his work as a novelist. "Westward Ho," "Hypatia," and "Here-ward" crop up at once to the popular mind as typical works. "Alton Locke" and "Yeast" are read by those who desire to know something of the stirring times of social revolution. His "Sermons" are perused with enjoyment by those who desire to know what Broad Church methods of half a century ago taught and inculcated; but Kingsley's scientific work is largely passed over by the reader of to-day. Some parents—but not many, I am afraid—know and recommend "Madam How and Lady Why" to the notice of their children; and such young folk, with children of a larger growth, love "The Water Babies," which Kingsley styled "A fairy-tale for a land baby."

What the reading public have neglected, it seems to me, are the services which the Rector of Eversley contributed in his day to render the popular exposition of science an educational power and force. A reperusal of two volumes—the "Scientific Lectures and Essays" and the "Sanitary and Social Lectures"—has set me thinking that I might be doing to some of my readers a beneficial thing if I recommended them to place these two last-named books on the shelves whereon reposes the selection of works that constitutes the essence of one's literary and scientific literature. One may not claim for Kingsley that he was a first-hand discoverer or investigator. He made no pretensions to work in the province of original research, because his lines, indeed, were cast in a different mould. But as an expositor Kingsley ranks of the first water. His is not the trenchant, epigrammatic style of Huxley, but it is a style whereby the phases of fact are often dressed in poetic garb, and whereby the great and often hard truths of science are brought to the level of clear popular comprehension by apt

amid all the details of a busy life, kept himself abreast of the science of his day, I would advise him to read the Preface to the "Scientific Lectures and Essays." His remarks on the advantages of the study of natural science to the young are worthy of being reprinted and studied even to-day, when science no longer has to pose as a kind of interloper in the educational domain. Is not Kingsley also among the prophets? for do we not find him, in one of his most pregnant passages, saying that "Power will pass more and more, if all goes healthily and well, into the hands of scientific men—into the hands of those who have made due use of that great

heirloom which the philosophers of the seventeenth century left for the use of future generations, and specially of the Teutonic race?" When you glance at the text of the subjects with which these essays deal, from "The Soil of the Field" and "The Stones in the Wall" to "The Coal on the Fire" and "The Slates on the Roof," you may glean some notion of the varied topics that the young men of Chester had brought under their notice in bygone days by their Canon.

Again, in the "Sanitary and Social Essays," we find a forecast of modern events and movements. In "Nausicaa in London," we find Kingsley dealing with the question of girls' education, and if he was severe on the Nausicaas he saw in London in respect of their degenerate physique and ungraceful attitude—these were the days of "Grecian bends"—he was none the less preaching effectively, as we might wish could be done daily, the great gospel of the beauty of

health. His essay on the "Science of Health" is a plea, not without its force to-day, for better dwellings, more healthy homes, and for the abolition of the slum and its festering dirt and darkness. No less eloquent is Kingsley in "The Two Breaths," wherein he discourses of air and breathing, of the dangers of respired air, and of the necessity of a pure atmosphere. Then comes a lesson on "Thrift," which trenches on domestic economy and its sister branch, and again he denounces, as did Spencer, the tendencies of the ornamental in the education of his time to overrule the essential. Nor will we forget "The Air Mothers," or the lessons Kingsley taught about great cities and their influence on the race. Women of to-day might with profit read the closing pages of Kingsley's "Thrift Essay" on the influence of their sex. Would that another preacher of such calibre could arise: for the world is much the poorer when its Kingsleys cross the bourne whence no traveller returns. ANDREW WILSON.



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## THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



Photo. Trampus.

DUMB WITNESS OF THE TERRIBLE END OF TWO AERONAUTS; THE ENVELOPE OF THE BALLOON "HILDEBRANDT."

The "Hildebrandt" left a Berlin suburb on December 29, with Herr Kohrs, a lawyer and an aeronaut of experience, and Herr Keidel, a friend who was making his first air-trip, in the car. Nothing more was heard of it until the 15th of this month, when a small, round hummock seen on the surface of the ice-coated, lonely Goebren Lake, which is in the forests on the southern frontier of Pomerania, was found to be a half-submerged balloon.—



Photo. L.N.A.

DEATH IN A FROZEN LAKE: HAULING THE CAR OF THE "HILDEBRANDT" OUT OF THE WATER.

—Nothing could be done at the moment. On the following morning the work of salvage began. It was found that the car was resting on the bottom of the lake. Standing upright in it was one body; leaning over the edge of it, another. The general theory seems to be that the unfortunate aeronauts, floating over the lake at night, mistook it for a snow-covered grass clearing, and descended, to meet their deaths.



THE NEWEST DECORATION: THE ORDER OF THE MILLION ELEPHANTS AND THE WHITE UMBRELLA, OF THE LAOS TERRITORY.

The young King of the Laos territory, which is under French protection, has just inaugurated, in Luang Prabang, the Order of the Million Elephants and the White Umbrella. The decoration is in gold and white and green enamel. The ribbon is red ornamented with old gold.



NOT CLEANED FOR THIRTY YEARS, THAT RELIGIOUS TROUBLE MAY BE AVOIDED: A WINDOW IN THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY AT BETHLEHEM.

Various religious sects worship in the church—Latins, Greeks, and Armenians. The Greeks and the Armenians quarrelled as to which sect should clean the window shown: as a result, the Turkish Government, anxious to avoid friction, forbade either to clean it.

SEE NOTE ON "WORLD'S NEWS" PAGE.



NOW IN MORE HONOURED PLACE: THE HENRY VIII. GUN AS IT WAS WHEN A STREET-CORNER POST IN FOLKESTONE.

For many years the cannon here illustrated remained unhonoured and unsung, a partially buried street-corner post on the pavement in Guildhall Street, Folkestone. Now it has been "unearthed" and removed to the local museum. It is about ten feet long, and bears the arms of Henry VIII.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

THE RIOTING IN THE CHAMPAGNE COUNTRY: A CELLAR AT DAMÉRY AFTER THE DEMONSTRATORS HAD VISITED IT.

The failure of the champagne vintage, and, it is said, the importation of other wines to be put through the champagne process, has caused serious rioting in the champagne country. Much damage has been done, and more is feared. In cellars at Damery, in the Epernay district, alone, demonstrators smashed thousands of bottles of wine and broke open casks containing nearly 2000 gallons of wine.



Photo. Branger.

THE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT M. BRIAND: THE POSITION OF THOSE CONCERNED IN THE ATTACK IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

A man, declared to be mad, fired two shots at M. Briand, the French Premier, in the Chamber of Deputies last week. M. Briand was unhurt, but M. Mirman was hit in the thigh. Curiously enough, it was by his desk that the bomb thrown into the Chamber in 1893 fell. In the photograph A marks the position in one of the public galleries from which the shots were fired; B, M. Mirman's position; C, M. Briand's.





Your special attention is called to this *real* OXO bull, now living on the OXO farms with 350,000 other fine cattle. This beautiful bull typifies the supremacy of OXO, every ounce of which is made from the **Liebig Company's** own cattle (notice the brand mark on the horn). OXO do not advertise pictures of bulls which do not belong to them. *Bought* pictures make pretty advertisements, but they don't carry much weight with thinking people.

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## LADIES' PAGE.

MME. CURIE'S claim to a seat in the Académie Française has been contumeliously voted down by the men already in possession, who have the sole right, like our own Royal Academicians, to elect succeeding members of their own body to vacancies as they occur. It is not necessary to point out the small-minded and jealous absurdity of the exclusion of Mme. Curie, whose epoch-making discovery of radium, by which the whole world has already profited, and by which science will in the future gain beyond calculation, would make her membership an honour to any association of savants with whom she permitted her name to be connected. She loses nothing by the refusal, except that intangible benefit that society and personal communication with people of like interests always produces. But the refusal to admit this distinguished lady to the Académie will not be lasting. The same performance has been gone through here in regard to the medical societies. Violent and apparently stubborn opposition was expressed at first to the admission of women; but ere long the objections seemed to crumble away like children's sand castles before the waves: what looked so solid and immovable proved to be loosely held together and easily dispersed. Earlier still, the Royal Astronomical Society discussed and rejected the claim of Caroline Herschel (the discoverer of eight comets) and of Mrs. Somerville to be made honorary members. But after a few years, younger and less prejudiced men were elected, and then it was decided "that while the tests of astronomical merit should in no case be applied to the works of a woman less severely than to those of a man, the sex of the former should no longer be an obstacle to her receiving acknowledgments which would be held due in the case of a man," and accordingly the two eminent scientific women named above were invited to become honorary members. So it will be one day with the Académie Française, in its literary as well as in its scientific department. It is time, too, that our own Royal Academy elected one or two lady Associates.

Coronation year will be a gay year in colours and in social circles alike; and gems are now needed for wear on all smart occasions by daylight no less than at night. Quite apropos, therefore, is the appearance of a most handsome new edition of the illustrated catalogue of the lovely ornaments supplied by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, 112, Regent Street, W. The volume will be sent post free to any of my readers applying. Nowhere in the world can finer stones or more artistic and exquisite settings be inspected than in these spacious and handsome premises; specimen diamonds, pearls, and rubies are here, some already set in the latest fashion, others unset to be selected and made up to the purchaser's own choice. At the same time, the purchaser of modest intentions is not neglected; but smaller and less costly ornaments of dainty design and excellent finish are in abundant supply at remarkably moderate prices. Visitors are cordially



FOR THE DAMP DAYS.

A walking suit in dark grey striped tweed, with a toque, muff, and "throw-over" stole of grey squirrel fur.

invited to walk round and inspect the display, without the least solicitation or obligation to make a purchase; and the superb gems make it a free exhibition not to be missed; but, for those not able to come personally, there is this fine new catalogue available. Every article is marked in plain figures, too. There is an equally attractive display of silver plate of every kind also on view at 112, Regent Street.

Though the materials are so fragile, fur trimmings are put on every sort of dress, especially for evening wear. It is obviously necessary that the fur used should be of a fine and costly description. Sable, ermine, and skunk—this last is quite the favourite fur of the hour—are most used. It is an excellent plan for using up a fur of which you are tired, or perhaps one that shows wear in parts while other portions are quite good. The furriers can join up even small bits into strips without letting the fragmentary nature of the fur be visible, and so it may be a really economical trimming. Its application may be made at fancy, or according to the quantity of fur available. There is no need to seek symmetry or to select any special portion of the gown for application. In one charming evening model there is an underdress of pale green satin, draped entirely with green mousseline-de-soie, the short Empire corsage trimmed across the bust with a wide band of gold lace and a narrower band of gold lace running down the tunic, which is opened diagonally from the left hip to the right foot, slit quite up and passing round the left side to the back at the knees; this opening from waist to foot, and all round the train, too, has a narrow bordering of skunk, which does not appear higher or elsewhere on the dress at all. Another gown has an underskirt and also the left half of the corsage and tunic built of a supple velvet in Saxe blue, the rest of the dress of lace; and then a band of chinchilla is used to edge the décolletage as a berthe, and then is crossed over the figure and goes round the waist, ending at the back under a huge kimono bow of the blue velvet.

For outdoor or afternoon frocks, the same *fantasies* are permitted. Fur bands may go round near the knee to give a look of narrowness to the tunic; or may be carried from the throat to the feet, either straight in line or diagonally; or, for a visiting gown, a narrow train, perhaps, may be outlined with ermine, of which there is no more, or only just a tiny cuff-band at the elbow, on the whole design—absolutely anything that looks well may be done, to suit the quantity of fur that is at hand to be used. A very charming model evening gown in white mousseline-de-soie has the short corsage almost covered with white jet passementerie, which is extended over the kimono short sleeves, and thence, under the arms, goes down both sides of the skirt in a wide band; and then the pleated back breadth of the soft material of the dress is elongated into a pointed "mermaid" train, edged round with a wide band of mole fur, stopping abruptly some ten inches above the ground—serving, in fact, chiefly to weight the odd little pointed train. FILOMENA.

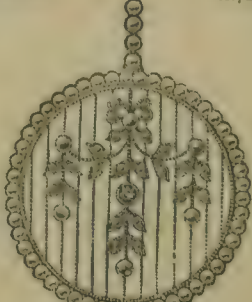
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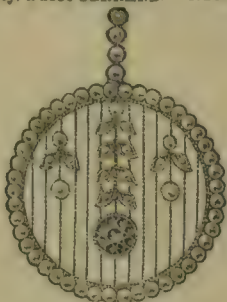
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## A NATURAL REMEDY.

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out. Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations or biliousness with its aches and pains are the results.

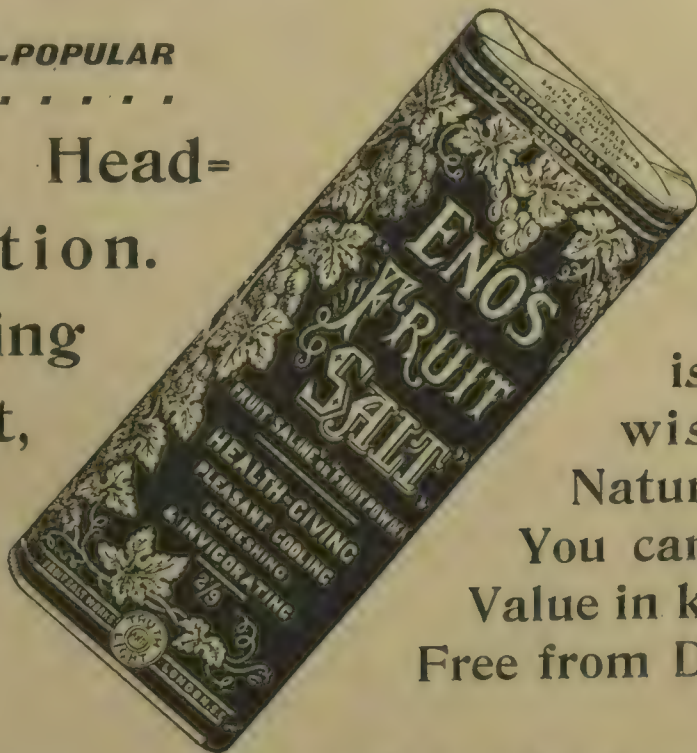
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the approved specific for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucus membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

MOTORISTS must have perused the account of the case *Brown v. Crossley*, reported in the *Times* of Thursday, Jan. 19, with some degree of concern. By the bearing of a decision in a case concerning a gentleman named Shackleton, and the words of the Lord Chief Justice in the matter, it had been pretty generally presumed that magistrates who had insisted upon the endorsement of driving-licenses for petty offences, such as extinguished lamps and so on, had exceeded their powers, and that consequently many licenses had been illegally endorsed. But the case above cited puts quite a different complexion upon the matter. The Lord Chief Justice says that he had been misunderstood, and in the appeal of *Brown v. Crossley*—a case concerning the extinction of a lamp and the consequent non-illumination of the back number of a car—it has been found that endorsement must follow conviction for such an offence. The Judges held that the extinction of a back lamp, precluding the identification of the car at night, was an offence concerned with the driving of a car. The appeal in this case was preferred by the police of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

It is certain that in the not too distant future the question as to whom belongs the honour and glory of having been first to rise from the ground on a mechanically driven heavier-than-air machine—to wit, an aeroplane—might have been seriously debated. Until lately the world at large has given the credit of first blood to M. Santos-Dumont—in double honour, for he was thought to have been equally first with the lighter as with the heavier-than-air machine. But a lengthy and particular discussion which found space a short time ago in the columns of certain French papers would seem to settle this question of priority. It appears that no less than fourteen years ago a M. Clement Ader actually flew a distance of some three hundred yards on a steam-propelled machine called the *Avior*. The feat was regarded as a most important one by the military authorities of the pioneer's country; but notwithstanding this, then most wonderful performance, a parsimonious and short-sighted War Minister nipped progress in the bud by stopping supplies. Had M. Ader been enabled to continue, it is probable that the obvious necessity for a light motor might have greatly hastened the development of the internal-combustion engine.

What may really be termed a feature of the history of the automobile industry

of this country occurred on Friday of last week, when the spacious, well-appointed, and tastefully decorated premises which "Bibendum" (Michelin and Co.) has built unto himself at 81, Fulham Road, S.W., were cere-



THE "MOVING SPIRIT" OF CAPTAIN SCOTT'S ANTARCTIC MOTOR-SLEDGE: SHIPPING SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT ON BOARD THE "TERRA NOVA," AT SYDNEY.

Captain Scott has purchased 70 tanks of ordinary Shell Motor Spirit for the motor-sledge he is taking on his South Pole Expedition. Sir Ernest Shackleton found that "Shell" spirit would drive a motor in the lowest temperatures.



A VISIBLE SIGN OF THE ENTENTE CORDIALE IN LONDON: THE NEW BUILDING OF THE MICHELIN TYRE COMPANY, IN FULHAM ROAD.

At the opening of the new premises of the Michelin Tyre Company, at 81, Fulham Road, Chelsea, M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, said that the gathering well exemplified the Entente Cordiale.

moniously opened by Mr. E. M. Manville, the president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, assisted by his Excellency the French Ambassador (M. Paul Cambon), M. André Michelin, and M. Max Wolff, the managing director. A very large number of the firm's friends of the trade and the Press were present, and much interest was taken in a conducted tour of the well-planned building, in which, though far from being charged to its utmost capacity, there was stocked no less than £400,000 worth of pneumatic tyres. The existence of so large a stock is not remarkable when M. Paul Cambon's statement to the effect that there are at the moment over 100,000 motor-cars in this country is borne in mind. All these cars are wearing out tyres, to say nothing of those required for new cars; and of the huge volume of business so provoked, a very large proportion comes Messrs. Michelin's way. Messrs. Michelin and Co. claim to have produced the first really practical pneumatic tyre for motor vehicles; but, whether or no, the trade and motorists owe them firm gratitude for putting sound and reliable pneumatic tyres upon the market at a very early date in the history of the industry.

In the reference to the taking out of licenses for motor-cars, dogs, men-servants, heraldic bearings, etc., in my chronicle of last week, I said that the next—indeed, this—number of *The Illustrated London News* would issue too late to attract the attention of those who had yet to disburse over these matters. In this, like Disko of "Captains Courageous," I was "mistook in my judgments," for to-day is but the 28th, while the last date for these payments is next Tuesday, the 31st inst. Therefore there is yet time for those who have lagged to pour their shekels into the coffers of the clean, untrapped counties I named last week. This can be done by sending the license-form, properly filled up, with the necessary cheque, to the postmaster of any post town in those counties, together with a stamped and addressed envelope for the dispatch of the license. Then the trick is done.

It will be good news to motorists that the prices of Dunlop motor tyres are materially reduced this week.

It is announced by the Continental Tyre & Rubber Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., that the prices of their tyres have been reduced since the 17th inst. The quality of the tyres, however, will remain at the same high standard of excellence as before. A copy of the latest list will be forwarded on application to the company at 102-108, Clerkenwell Road.

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**"SHELL"**  
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WHY?—Because he took it to the snows of Norway, and actually tried it on his snow sledges before he would trust himself to use it in the unknown Antarctic Region.

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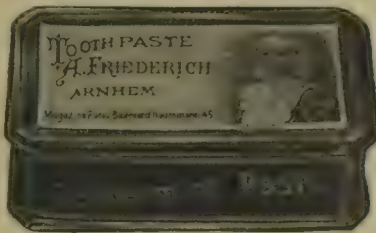
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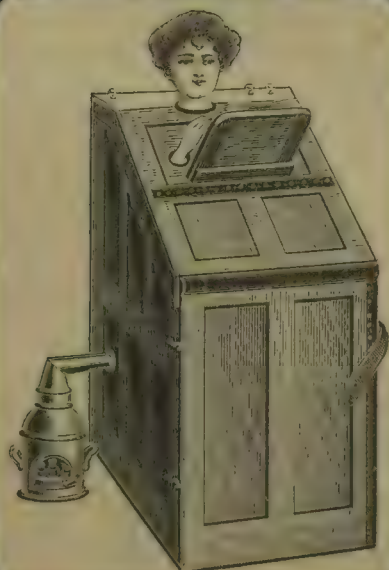
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## LITERATURE.

**Mentone and Its Neighbourhood.**

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's Page.")

All who have been ordered South either for pleasure, health, or business, and who intend to make even a short stay at Mentone, will find something to amuse and interest them in "Mentone and its Neighbourhood: The Past and the Present" (Hodder and Stoughton). The original author, the late Dr. G. A. Müller, was a German, and cousin to Professor Max Müller; and the book, excellently edited by the Rev. J. E. Somerville, has all the German thoroughness. There is something for every reader, both for the student who is perhaps interested rather in the Mentone of the past, and for the casual visitor who does not care in the least for the Mentone of history, but who is keenly desirous of seeing everything worth seeing both in the picturesque town itself and in the neighbourhood. Particularly excellent are those chapters devoted to that most radiant spot, "where little Monaco basking smiles." The present writer once spent some happy months on the rock, which is in a sense so near to, and in another sense so far from, its gaudy sister Monte Carlo. Monaco is strangely deserted by the ordinary tourist, and yet it remains one of the most beautiful and unspoiled of medieval

Etze—flung up against the sky—and picturesque La Turbie, making interesting each yard of the way, recalling in every sentence some curious fact or legend, and telling his companion where lead the paths which stray off the beaten track. One feels as one reads that both the writers of this book are intimately familiar with the whole of the exquisite countryside, and the kindly, warm-hearted peasantry of this part of France—a part of France which, in a sense, has remained Italy.

**The Romance of Bookselling.**

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's Page.")

Mr. Frank Mumby, who wrote so ably about the girlhood of Queen Elizabeth, has succeeded in making a most

books to members of a convent, although he deals with extra-mural borrowing. Within the region of the known Mr. Mumby is exhaustive and illuminating. He leads us from the dawn of printing onward to the book trade under Elizabeth. He discusses Shakespeare's publishers, the Jacobean and Carolingian periods, the Restoration, and so on through the eighteenth century to our own times, with abundant anecdote



VERY LIKE A SHOE: A MOTOR-SLEIGH WITH AN AEROPLANE ENGINE AND PROPELLER.

This remarkable motor-sleigh, which looks like some strange quadruped, with a body that suggests the shoe in which the old woman lived, is driven by an aeroplane engine with a propeller, and is steered like a motor-car. The machine hails from the Automobile School at Mainz.

towns, and it is set against a background of mountain and sea such as few of the other medieval towns remaining to us can boast. The chapter devoted to Monte Carlo by the writers of this book is evidently destined to make their readers' flesh creep; and one wonders what authority they have for saying that the Jesuits, of all people in the world, "sanction gambling," and "perhaps even hold some shares" in the famous Casino. Step by step Dr. Müller leads the way to Castellare, Gorbio,

of his story is concerned. He has done the most that was possible in the face of extraordinary difficulties, and tells us all that is to be known about bookselling in Alexandria and Rome. There he has not much to say that is not already familiar to classical scholars; but we do not remember to have seen the material assembled before in any popular book. Better still are his sketches of the Dark Ages. Curiously enough, he omits to mention the quaint method of issuing



Photo. Topical.

LESS FASHIONABLE THAN SKIJÖRING: A SKI-RUNNER DRAWN OVER THE SNOW BY A DOG.

Our photographs on this page represent two novel kinds of locomotion over snow, both cases being a combination of two different methods.

entertaining book upon a far more obscure and difficult subject. In undertaking to write "The Romance of Bookselling" (Chapman and Hall) he found himself in the enviable position of an author whose field is virgin soil, so far at least as the earlier portion

and illustration. Appropriately enough, Mr. Mumby, giving thirteen to his dozen, devotes his thirteenth and last chapter to publishers of to-day, telling in brief the story of the Oxford Press, the Cambridge Press, and of the houses of Longmans, Murray, Smith Elder, Blackwood, Black, Macmillan, Bell and Bohn, Chapman and Hall, Blackie, Cassell, and Heinemann. The book gives evidence of diligent and painstaking research in dark places, and its pleasant style ought to commend it to the general reader, although how far he may be interested in these matters is problematic. Once, however, he takes up Mr. Mumby's pages he is pretty safe to read to the end. Mr. W. H. Peet, a unique authority on publishing, contributes a really valuable bibliography of the subject.

In our Issue of Jan. 7 we reproduced several illustrations from "The Sea and Its Story" (Cassell), by Captain F. H. Shaw and Mr. E. H. Robinson. We regret that we omitted to mention that the photograph entitled "Down to Davy Jones," which showed the wreck of the s.s. *Plympton* at Scilly in 1909, was by Messrs. Gibson and Sons, of Penzance; that of the tramp-steamer coming into port was by Messrs. Priestley and Sons; and that of "The Atlantic Highway," by the Edgell Company, of Philadelphia.

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## ART NOTES.

MR. WALTER SICKERT'S plan for quelling the protesters against Post-Impressionism was that their works should be made to face those of Gauguin, Cézanne, and Van Gogh in the Grafton Galleries. That was the most malicious method Mr. Sickert could devise for confounding the British knighthood of painting; but it is more than probable that Sir William Richmond, Sir Philip Burne-Jones, and Sir Alfred East would have gladly resorted to the same plan as the speediest one for the destruction of their enemies. Now the plan has, without malice on either side, been put virtually

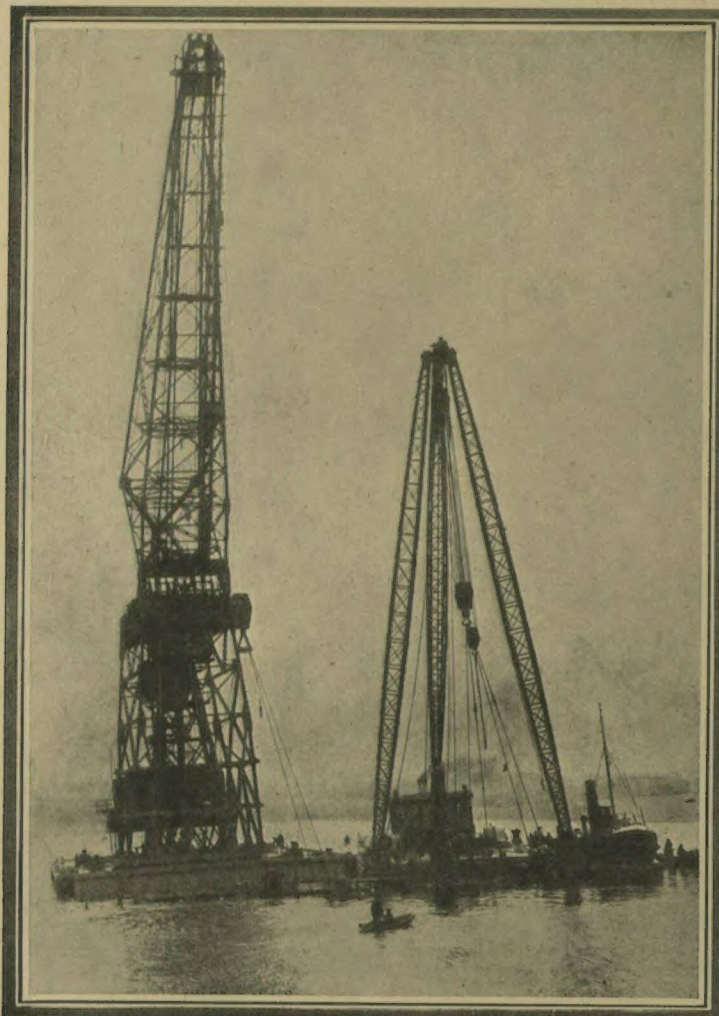
hand, it is pointed out that the walls are now sanely and modestly covered; on the other, it is complained that they are most improperly stripped of all decorative colour and design. It is obvious, of course, that no miscellaneous collection of modern portraits can do for the large room what Gauguin's blues did for it, for the portrait-painter's colour-schemes are necessarily broken and confused by the chiaroscuro that enables him to present his sitters with reasonable and lively likenesses.

That the practice of the light-and-shade painting of the day is often hardly more than an attempt to please the average patron is the main weakness of the position assailed by Mr. Roger Fry's adopted masters. For three hundred years the painter has been taught to order his compositions by the massing of lights and shadows: lights and shadows are still his care, but custom has staled his interest in composition. Even among the portraits at the Grafton Galleries—portraits that represent the height of present day talent—it is fatiguing to follow, in many instances, the serried and scattered interests and inconsequent patterns put before us.

Amusing as the inevitable contrasts between the present exhibition and the last may be, the portraits have come too soon. They do not reflect the still more interesting consequences that will ultimately, we are assured, attend the visit of the alien throng. Mr. Orpen is still intensely Orpenesque; and we have as yet no satisfactory proof that Mr. Ricketts—an artist in whom the genius of Daumier and other chosen masters has revisited the earth—will be as good as his word, and keep his paintbox unhaunted by a shade from Tahiti. Mr. Gerald Kelly is still Whistlerian, and unless the hesitating statements of his brush are as confirmed and intentional as those of Mr. Henry James's pen, we may yet see him affixing one of Van Gogh's sunflowers in the button-hole of an enlightened prelate or Prime Minister. Mr. Sargent's lovely "Portrait of Lady Agnew" re-affirms the great importance of his partial condemnation and still more partial approval of the pictures lately vanished. His speaks with the authority of one who has always maintained the dignity of his own convention, and of one who, having mastered it, can look across at another

with a detachment and freshness of vision that marks all his opinions. E. M.

For various reasons, among others the unfavourable weather, less attention than it deserves has been given to Mr. A. O. Lamplough's Exhibition of Water-Colour



Photograph supplied by F. C. Coleman.

THE APPARATUS USED FOR RESCUE OPERATIONS IN THE GERMAN SUBMARINE DISASTER: A 150-TON FLOATING CRANE RECENTLY BUILT FOR THE IMPERIAL DOCKYARD AT KIEL.

In the disaster to the German submarine "U3" in Kiel harbour last week, the rescue operations were at first carried out with two floating cranes, the special submarine-raiser "Vulkan" not being under steam. The cranes lifted the bows of the submarine sufficiently for the rescue of twenty-eight of the crew. To raise the look-out tower, the "Vulkan," which was towed to the spot, had to be used, but when the tower at length appeared above water the three men inside were past human aid.

into execution. Six days after the removal of the Post-Impressionists the Grafton Galleries are hung with the canvases of the new National Portrait Society. The consequence is that both parties are crying, "I told you so!"; while Mr. Sickert is a smiling witness of English simplicity. Mr. Robert Ross, finding himself once more among his Laverys, his Strangs, his Philpots, is inclined to say "Home!" as in the old game of ticky-ticky touchwood. On the one

late or Prime Minister. Mr. Sargent's lovely "Portrait of Lady Agnew" re-affirms the great importance of his partial condemnation and still more partial approval of the pictures lately vanished. His speaks with the authority of one who has always maintained the dignity of his own convention, and of one who, having mastered it, can look across at another

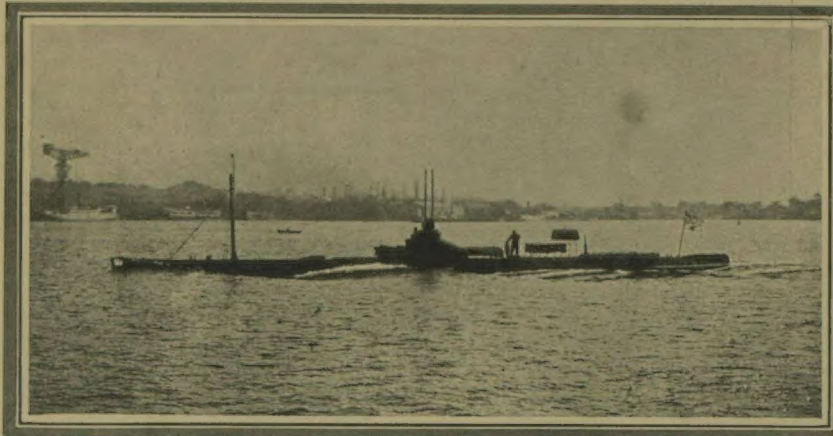


Photo. Renard.

THE FIRST GERMAN SUBMARINE DISASTER: THE ILL-FATED "U3" IN KIEL HARBOUR.

The disaster to the submarine "U3" at Kiel was the first that has happened in the German Navy, though some 200 men of other nations had previously lost their lives in submarines. A German Admiral recently advocated the international abolition of submarines owing to the loss of life they involved in time of peace, but his suggestion then met with no approval. The accident to the "U3" happened through the water somehow forcing its way into the stern.

Drawings of Egypt and the Nile, which have been on view throughout the present month at Mendoza's Gallery, 157, New Bond Street. Mr. Lamplough is an English artist of great talent, and his work is well worth a visit.

Appropriately enough for Coronation year, the Grand Restaurant of the Hotel Cecil, just reopened, has been redecorated and furnished in the Empire style, the colour-scheme being white and gold and Rose du Barri. The service has been reorganised under Mr. Noble's direction.



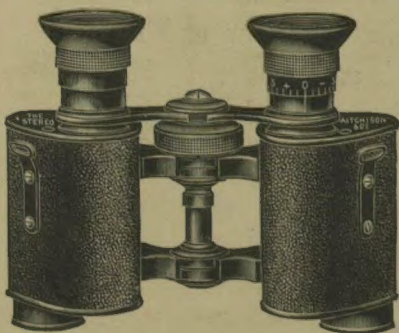
Photo. Renard.

MEN WHO EXPECTED DEATH FOR NINE HOURS IN A GERMAN SUBMARINE: SURVIVORS OF THE "U3" AT THE KIEL HOSPITAL.

There were thirty-one men in all on board the German submarine "U3" at the time of the disaster. Twenty-eight were rescued, after nine hours' struggle and suspense; but the three imprisoned in the conning-tower—the commander, another lieutenant, and a sailor—though showing faint signs of life when brought out later, never recovered consciousness. One of the survivors said that what they endured, crowded in that narrow space, it was impossible to describe.

There are to be no fixed menus, but each diner, after mentioning the price he desires to pay, will have a list of dishes to choose from. The orchestra is under Vörös Miska. The waiters are dressed in the Old English style.

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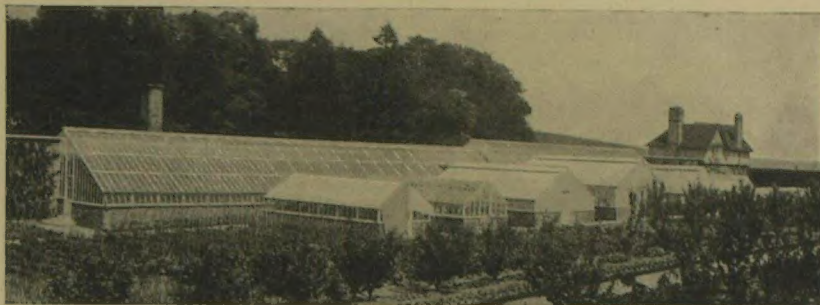




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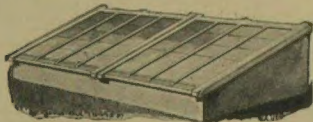
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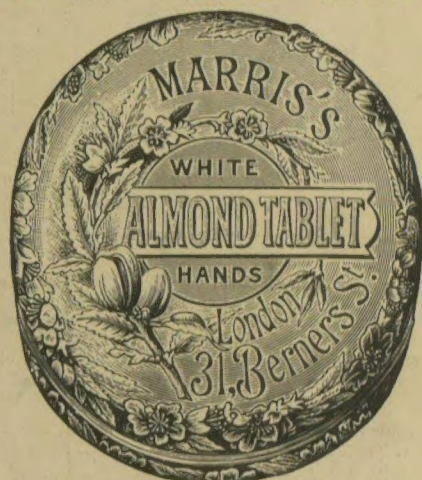
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## CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

RUDDOLF L'HERMET (Schonebeck, Elbe).—We regret to report a second solution to your pretty problem: 1. Q to R 8th, P to B 4th; 2. P takes P, P to Kt 6th or K to Kt 6th; 3. Q mates.

FIDELITAS.—Another solution by 1. B to Kt 5th, P to Q 6th, 2. Kt to B 3rd, etc. If Black play 1. P to Kt 3rd, 2. Kt to B 6th, etc.; if Black play 1. P to B 5th, 2. Kt to B 6th. And yet another by 1. K to B 2nd, P to Q 6th (ch), 2. K takes P, etc.

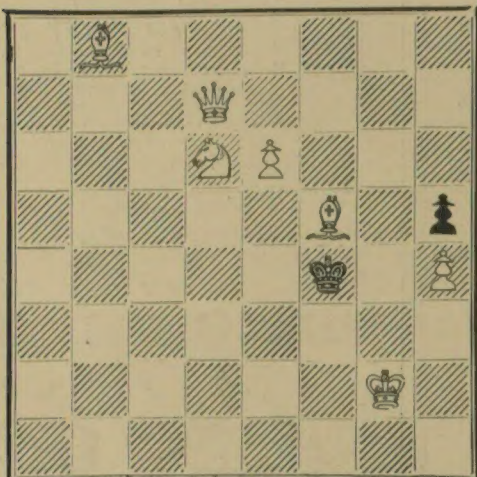
ARTHUR ELSON (Boston, U.S.A.).—Both the two-movers you send appear to be sound, but they, unfortunately, are not smart enough for use in this column. In your amended three-mover you still overlook that if Black play 1. R to B 4th, 2. B takes P, R takes P (ch), etc.

J C (Durham).—We fear your letter has been wrongly addressed. Our numbers 2130, 2131, and 2132 were published more years ago than we care to inquire.

J DALY (Brighton).—You are mistaken; 1. R takes B will not solve No. 3474.

MANY CORRESPONDENTS send a solution of No. 3479 by way of 1. Kt to B 6th or 1. Kt to Kt 3rd, overlooking the true defence, which we leave for their further investigation. So far, out of a large number of replies, we have only received three correct ones, several of our best solvers having fallen victims to the composer's ingenuity.

PROBLEM No. 3481.—By H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3478.—A. C. WHITE.

WHITE BLACK  
1. R to K B 4th Any move  
2. Mates.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. G. A. THOMAS and C. E. WAINWRIGHT.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. R takes R	Q to Kt 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. B to R 4th	R to K Kt sq
3. B to Kt 5th	P to K Kt 3rd	21. K to R sq	
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
5. B to Kt 5th	P to B 3rd		
6. B to R 4th	Kt to R 3rd		
7. Castles	B to Kt 2nd		
8. B to B 4th	Kt to B 2nd		
9. Kt takes P			

There is nothing gained by B taking Kt (ch), as Black's Rook would only come the speedier into play.

9. Kt takes Kt  
10. Q takes Kt  
11. P to K B 4th  
12. Kt to Q B 3rd  
13. Q R to K sq  
14. B takes Kt

White extricates himself with some ingenuity from a situation full of pitfalls.

14. R takes B  
15. Q to Q 5th  
16. P takes P  
17. Q to Q 3rd  
18. B takes P

21. B to K 4th  
22. Q to B 3rd  
23. Kt to Q 5th

P to Kt 3rd at once, to make way for the Queen at Kt 2nd, was perhaps better; but it was easy to overlook Black's subtle stroke on his twenty-fourth move.

23. R to B 2nd  
24. Q to Q sq  
25. P to Kt 3rd  
26. Kt to K 3rd

An absolute oversight, Kt to B 4th was his only resource, and might have secured a draw.

26. R takes R (ch)  
White resigns.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3471 received from N H Greenway (San Francisco) and F R G (Natal); of No. 3472 from N H Greenway; of No. 3473 from F Hanstein (Natal), C A M (Penang), and N H Greenway; of No. 3474 from J W Beatty (Toronto); of No. 3475 from J W Beatty and F Sutton; of No. 3476 from J Verrall, C Field, and Captain Challice; of No. 3477 from M Van Rees (Helversum), Jacob Verrall (Rodmell), C Barretto (Madrid), W Rubert (Barcelona), T Cerecedo (Spain), and E B S (Parkstone); of No. 3478 from W Rubert, T Cerecedo, Blair H Cochrane, A W Hamilton Gell (Carlton Club), M Van Rees, J S Wesley (Exeter), W Maw (Barrow-on-Humber), Fidelitas, G Bakker (Rotterdam), T Wetherall (Manchester), E Lawrence, E C Kidder (Shoreham), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), J F Byng (Cheltenham), and N Macnair (Highgate).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3479 received from G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), R Worters (Canterbury), and T Roberts (Hackney).

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Dec. 4, 1858) of MR. FRANCIS COOPER BIRCH, of Clovelly, Christchurch Road, Winchester, and formerly of Farnham, who died on Oct. 9, has been proved by the widow, and the value of the estate sworn at £107,180, all of which goes to Mrs. Birch absolutely.

The will (dated July 23, 1908) of MR. GEORGE LAKE, of St. Edmunds, Langley Road, Watford, and formerly of 10, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, is now proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £121,923. He gives £500 and his freehold residence and furniture to his wife; £150 each to the executors; £100 to his sister Katharine Lake; and the residue on sundry trusts for his wife, children, and grandchildren.

The will (dated May 26, 1903) of MR. JAMES WALLER WADSWORTH, of Broomfield, Cleckheaton, Yorks, worsted-spinner, who died on July 18, has been proved by his brothers Fred Wadsworth and Sam Wadsworth, the value of the property being £156,648. He gives £30,000 to his brother Sam, expressing a wish that he should apply £20,000 for the benefit of his son Stephen, and £10,000 for his daughter Phoebe; all furniture, etc., to his sister Annie; and the residue to his brothers and sisters, as tenants in common.

The will of MR. THOMAS ALLT, of 147, Highbury New Park, at one time a director of Foster, Porter, and Co., Wood Street, City, who died on Nov. 22, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £56,249. The testator gives £6000 to his son, Thomas Walter; £1000 and his house and furniture to his daughter, Mrs. Rendell, and £5000 is to be held, in trust, for her and her children, and in default of issue, as to three fifths to his son, and two fifths to his grandsons, Arthur Percy Allt and Gordon Ballard Allt; £200 to his niece, Annie L. Webster; £100 each to Dr. Ridley Webster and Amy Catherine Tipper; £300 to his grandson, Gordon Ballard; and a few small legacies. Two fifths of the residue he leaves to his son; two fifths to his daughter upon the same trusts as of her legacy of £5000; and one fifth to his said two grandsons.

The following important wills have been proved—  
Mr. Arthur Francis Levita, Hatton Court, E.C., and 15, Queen Street, Mayfair. £328,260  
Dame Valerie Susie Bruce Meux, 41, Park Lane, Theobalds Park, Waltham Cross, and Dauntsey House, Wilts (so far as can at present be ascertained) £201,150  
Mr. Joseph Duffy, The Villa, The Green, Wallsend, Northumberland. £123,641  
Mr. John William Hartley, Sutton Hall, near Keighley, Yorks. £100,178

Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse, and Co., the proprietors of Yorkshire Relish, have received the honour of a royal warrant of appointment to the King.

In aid of the funds of the North-East District Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, and under the direct patronage of H.R.H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, two performances of Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's play, "Miss Hobbs," are to be given on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 3 p.m., and Thursday, the 2nd, at 8.30 p.m.,

at the Royal Court Theatre. The names of Lady Eardley Wilmot, Mrs. Herbert Deedes, the Hon. Mrs. Wilson Fox, Lady Denison Pender, and Mrs. M'Cormick Goodheart, among its active supporters, should ensure for the venture the success which its object so thoroughly deserves.

Motorists will be interested to learn that Talbots have won another success, this time in the Christchurch-Dunedin Reliability Trial, which took place recently in New Zealand, over a course of five hundred miles. A 15-h.p. Talbot took the first prize for reliability, first prize for lowest petrol consumption, and a one hundred guinea cup for the best performance.

During the past few weeks the increasing popularity of the "Cornish Riviera" has once more been demonstrated by the influx of visitors to Cornwall, which is as delightful in winter as in summer. Year by year the people of England realise more that we have at our own doors a spot which rivals the far-off shores of Southern Europe or Madeira. Palms flourish, and the camelia and aloe bloom even in winter. There are ample facilities for golf, and the journey, by the Great Western, is quick and comfortable.



A STATION DOG WHO COLLECTS £5 A WEEK FOR CHARITY: "BRUM," OF EUSTON, RECEIVING A CONTRIBUTION—AND HIS MEDAL.

In aid of the North Western Servants' Benevolent Fund, collecting dogs have been set to work to coax contributions from the travelling public at Euston and Lime Street (Liverpool) Stations. "Brum II," of Euston, is indefatigable in the cause of charity, collecting about £5 a week. The medal shown was recently presented to him by Mrs. Ree, wife of the popular General Manager of the company, on his completing the collection of his first £100.

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